PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—21

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MAHOMEDALI JINNAH & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 12 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers	Tons
15th Mar	CHINA (c)	7,052
29th "	NARKUNDA (a)	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,067
29th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
5th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
26th "	MANTUA (a)	10,902
26th "	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th "	VALDEBRA	158,75
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only,

Date	Steamer	Tons
29th April	SS HOREA	8,298
20th May	MANDALLA	8,346

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
25t Mar	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian G. P.

Date out	Steamers.	
9th March	VARELA	Rusrah direct.
2 st "	LHASA	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.
17 h "	BARJORA	Karachi and P Gulf
18 h "	LINGA	Karachi direct 1 p.m.
23rd "	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa via Porebunder.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN Vis SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep
Tenshima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	12th Mar.	24th Mar
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	29th Mar
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA	3,821	th Mar	28th Mar
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,302	10th Apr	22nd Apl

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

K. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Fort Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Genkai Maru	T. Ueno	26th Feb	12th Mar.
Indo Maru	S. Kondo	27th Feb	14th Mar.
Suez Maru	S. Kondo	28th Mar.	8th April
Hong Kong Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd April
Indus Maru	R. Yano	23rd April.	4th May.
Kasuga Maru	W. Miura	1st May.	13th May.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1913.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	0
Reserve Funds	15,69,856	4	0

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Montalla City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, BONDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	10,00,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	97,497

DIRECTORS.
Sir Govuldas Kahandas Parekh, Kt. Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Laljii & Co.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Laljii Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.)
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam),
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricunji Jivandas), Managing Director
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be assertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the

Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,

were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. M. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
C 7924

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fontien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. UTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 284.
Horsby Road, Bombay

Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basral, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 997,668
RESERVE FUND	£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,002,332

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR BURLEIGH, Kt.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.

Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHOR. CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 19th-26	59,76,250

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,53,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$25,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$22,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE, 45, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiddo
Hongkow	Rangoon	Zamboanga
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. S. WILSON,
Agent

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1875.

No. 813, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers

For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

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6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary* Bunder Road, Karachi,
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,* Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ, *Branch Secretary,* LIPTON'S BUILDINGS, 33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH-KARACHI, Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.
Post Box 22. 'Phone 3306. Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

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According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 5,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary 889, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-officio).
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Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies back to Policy-holders.
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Secretaries and Managers.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
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Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
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Secretary.
B. N. & CO.,
Managing Agents
OF
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

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at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
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Dinner Table a speciality.
Competent Chofs. High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

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131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
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Pork sausages "Home made" per lb 1/8

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Kisar Myrra, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

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(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds.	£10,00,000
Total Assets.	£23,70,000

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PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

Shirts (negligé Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per cent
" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
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at the
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Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

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Always large stock on hand of
White Carrara, Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour.
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,
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Tel. Add. SATSANG.
Telep. No. 5741.

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for panic.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Telet No. 4135 Telet add. Kopti C, Bombay
M. M. KOPTI AND CO.

TILE, MARBLE & TANDUR POLISHED STONE, MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
48, 50 Customs House Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

To buy or not to buy— that is the question !

Dott's Patent **HOME PRINTER** In English

A KEY TO PRINTING
FOR PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL USE

It has specially been inventec for printing of Job Works. It contains lead types that are generally used in printing, teak-wood Press fitted with iron handle, all sorts of accessories for printing and the direction for use. In fact it is a complete printing Press in miniature. No printing experience is required. The direction will clearly show you the real path for printing. Do patronise it and print anything you like as it is a HOME INDUSTRY.

No.	Size of Press.	Types.	Price
1	12x10 in, Demy Qt. Size	1100	Rs. 25
2	9x6 in Letter Size	1000	Rs. 15
3	7x4 in, Post Card Size	1000	Rs. 10
4	6x3 in, Visiting Card Size	500	Rs. 6

N.B.—¼ of the Value must accompany the order as an advance.

Trial orders are always welcomed by
S. C. DUTT & B. K. DUTT.
100, Durga Charan Mitter St., P. O. Beadon Sq CALCUTTA

PETROL

"Barnet Glass" Motor Tyres and Tubes, Lamps, Horns, Chamois Leather, Hood Cloth, etc. etc.

Can be had from **H. A. KADIR & Co.** Kapol Nivas, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.
Tele. "Motorstore."

"LIBERTY"

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AUTO ACCESSORIES AND SPARE PARTS

Nothing but the best

The Liberty Motor Co.
Sandhurst Bridge.
Telegram—"WIREWHEEL" Bombay No. 4

"Phoenix Lager" A Quality Beer.

You will, never get such quality in the whole market.

Challenge excellence of quality, purity, taste and palateness.

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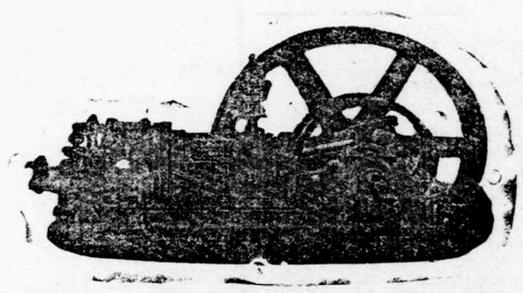
NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE SIMPLE & RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.



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40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working

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EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,
Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)
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Just unpacked Consignments of

Insulation Testing Sets,
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Boilers, Toasters, Irons,
Heating Plates
Watchman's Clocks
Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
Illumination Strips

Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc.

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For the Well-dressed Man

NOWHERE

Will you find a better and more varied selection of SHIRTS, COLLARS, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SILKS AND CASHMERES, in fact everything from a collar stud to a dress suit, than at——

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AAS 199

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Direct importers of motor accessories and spare parts, Dealers in all makes of tyres and tubes and lubricating oil, etc.,

Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor cars on hire bought and sold on commission

Driving taught by expert trainers in the shortest time,

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THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES

The Paripan Process of Painting has been used througout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past Its chief characteristics are **Durability, Beauty of Finish and Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.**

The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan.

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The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA :
SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.
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Special Lines for March.

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR

Afternoon Lounge Suits, Nut Brown Serge, Fine quality Rs. 85.
Smart Lounge Suits of Superfine Navy Serge Rs. 75,80, 85
Stylish Suits of Nut Brown Fancy Herring-Bone Serge Rs. 85.
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Useful Sports Coats of Flecked Tweed Rs. 19 only.
Knicker Breeches of Serviceable Tweeds Rs. 14-8 only.
Serviceable Business Suits of White Drill (2 Pieces) .. .. Rs. 10, 12, & 14.
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Parsee and Hindu Long Coats of strong Benares Cord Silk .. .. Rs. 14-8 each.
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Smart Neglige Mercerised Shirts, White Ground with Effective Black and Coloured Stripes .. .. Rs. 5-8 each.
Neat Business Shirts of Striped Cambric Rs. 3 each.
Fine Texture Cream Silk Shirts, Guaranteed to wash and wear well .. .. Rs. 9 each.
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Soft Collars of white Twill, Fine Drill and Silk As. 5 to Re 1 each
Gent's. Pyjama Suits of Fine Quality Cotton, with Smart Stripes from .. .. .. Rs. 5-8 per suit.

THE LEADING TAILORS—
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(TAILORING DEPARTMENT)
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THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING & TRADING CO.

Apply to the above firm.

For All Accessories for Electrical Installations, Electric Novelties, Heating and Cooking Appliances, Fans Ceiling and Table, Lighting Fixtures and Lamp Cases.
And Machinery A. C. and D. C. Motors in Standard Voltages, Pumps, Pumping Plants, Engines Lighting Sets, etc.
At the address below:—
RAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMMBAY.

Every satisfaction Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema
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Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

is THE tried specific for Agus Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES LAMPS, etc.
Prices on Application.

Jackel et cie Ltd.

PARIS (France)

"Jackel Cream"

The best cream for the Hair and Head

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(The best preparation for the complexion).

We keep always in stock. Agents required for upcountry markets (Except Calcutta) please apply To

Sole Agents
JASOOJI & SONS,
197/9, Hornby Road,
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A BOON TO THE MOTOR OWNERS.

THE VACUUMETER

Consist primarily of a diaphragm which is moved by the suction of the vacuum system. The movement of this diaphragm cause the sutter to change from red to white, showing the vacuum system is filling, and checking against leaks. The same movement moves the three readings showing season total, trip and gallons left in the tank, adding to the first two and substracting from the tank reading, showing that there is less gasoline in the tank before. There is an adjustment provided to the vacuumeter can be easily celebrated to the particular vacuum system on your car.

The moving parts are substantially made from best materials and should easily outlast the car.

Apply to:—
BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar) India.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS DEVIDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

DEVELOP AN IMPORTANT HOME INDUSTRY. ENVELOPE MAKING MACHINES—Folding and Gumming envelops special stencils are provided with every machine to facilitate the work and are supplied free of cost. Price Rs. Fifteen only. Ex. our godown. Particulars on one anna stamp. THE INDUSTRIAL TRADING & MFG. CO., of Western India, 4236, Mumnavad-Ahmedabad. R 2706

LOST.

LOST—A DIAMAND RING. A Reward of Rs. 200 will be given to finder. Apply to SHIVRAM RAMCHAND, Barbhai Moholla, Kapur Building, Nagdevi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANGANESE ORE Capitalist who are desirous of investment in the above business are requested to write with particulars guarantee is taken to purchase for them to their best advantage. Apply Box No. 1925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2698

FREE EYE HOSPITAL. During Dr. Tambe's absence from Bombay, Dr. Ratnakar D.O. (Oxford), D.Ch.O. (Liverpool), D.O.M.S. (England), will attend his Eye Hospital, situated at Girgaum, near two temples from to-day. Only poor patients will be treated there free of charge. The Hospital will be open from 2 a.m. to 11 a.m. on week days. R2723

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A Firm of Cabinet Makers requires a CLERK with good knowledge of English and Gujerathi. Apply Box No. 1931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2721

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT. Good prospectus to a capable man. Apply with qualifications and salary expected to B. C. SHAH & CO., 256, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. R2736

WANTED—An ELECTRICIAN, well up in Telephone and Telegraph instrument work. Apply stating terms to the SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi. R2742

WANTED—MECHANICAL and STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN. Apply stating terms to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi. R2743

FOUR BILL COLLECTORS required by a European Firm on a commission basis. Must be intelligent and have good [illegible]. Box No. 1929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8665

WANTED—A smart TYPIST at once. None need apply who have not worked in an Engineering Firm. Apply with copies of certificates and salary expected to Box No. 1927. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8659

WANTED for service in Persia, 4 TYPISTS, also 6 Anglo-Indian ASSISTANT ENGINEERING STOREKEEPERS. Must be experienced. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8690

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced COMPOUNDER for up-country dispensary. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. R2735

WANTED—Four SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Tanganyika Territory Medical Department, must be L.C.P.S., of Indian University. Apply personally to Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., Agents, Tanganyika Territory Administration, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, for further particulars with copies of diplomas in possession. R2734

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young man, well experienced in exports and imports of various goods and having resided in Japan for a long time and who speaks Japanese fluently seeks a responsible position in a respectable firm as a manager or sub manager. Best references. Please apply Box No. 1940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2740

INDIAN GRADUATE, just returned from Malaya, Japan and America having acquired a fair knowledge in successfully conducting Commercial Concern seeks position an any Indian firm with varied experience of General Office Works, Correspondence and Secretarial work, etc. Bonafide credentials. Please write stating terms and salary to Box No. 1936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2729

WANTED

WANTED on a long lease, a SHED or a vacant big PLOT for Aerated Water Factory, between Fort, Parel and Mazagon. Apply to Post Box No. 232. R2731

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNER or [illegible] by a firm dealing in Spirits also wines holding eight Sole Agencies to increase business. Apply to Box No. 1938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. P2737

A gentleman with influential connections proceeding shortly to Europe and America is open to undertaking commissions and establishing trade connections. Apply Box No. 1909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" R2062

WANTED AGENTS—We desire to appoint Agents in every City and Town in India, Burma and Ceylon. A splendid opportunity for energetic and influential persons to make money during spare hours. Apply at once to the UNITED PROVINCES OIL MILLS CO., LIMITED, Belanganj, Agra. P 1936 8065

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure invaluable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN. C 8363

FOR SALE—Very good cotton wastes of different varieties, worth about Rs. 50,000 ready. Offers and quotations solicited by THE MANAGER, Tinnevelly Textiles, Ltd., Koilpati, S. I. Rly. C8664

FOR SALE—One DISPENSARY with medicines and furniture in good condition. Apply to Dr. WAZIR MOHOMED, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Building, 1st floor, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. R2710

PORTLAND HAND BRAND CEMENT and JOHNSONS WHITE GLAZED TILES, just received. Apply KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R2739

FOR SALE—At Andheri, new beautiful out storeyed BUNGLOW—Out houses, garden, Lovely View. Immediate enter. Apply Box No. 1939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2738

PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT. Flooring and Wall Tiles, Wire Nails, etc., for immediate delivery. For particulars apply B. SITARAM & SON, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. R2631

FOR SALE—New Machinery of all kinds Spinning and Weaving. Dyeing and Bleaching, at former prices. Ready delivery. Write to Box No. 1867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8483

BRICKS—First Class Kilu Burnt BRICKS, ½ inch thicker than Kalya size available in large quantities for sale. Apply for particulars and samples to A. D. SHAH, Tara Bag, Love Lane, Mazagaon, Telephone No. 1924. R2656

FOR SALE—English Double LEATHER BELTINGS 6in., 7in., 8in., 9in., 10in., 12in. and 14in. English Cast Iron Flanged PIPES 2½in., 3in., 4in., 5in., 6in. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI, 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. R2526

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B. S and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portable with T. case Rs. 100. Secondhand Oliver Rs 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters. Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.

FOLLOWING NEW MACHINERY READY.—Complete D. Stewart's Cotton Pressing plant, 30ft. by 7½ft. and 160 lbs, 20ft. by 6ft. and 130 lbs, boilers, 13in. by 28in. by 24in. Compound side by side engine, Electric Motors, Generators, cables and fittings, Hand Pumps, Donkey Pumps one inch Hydraulic tubes, Pooley's Scales. DREWET CHOWNA, Church Gate Street. R2685

RUPEES 165 will bring you improved model No. 7 lbs Ex Portable Typewriter equipped with all modern devices and compact carrying case. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer you a brand new typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. We have very few left now and this offer will never be repeated. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs
Remington 8, Rs. 90, 7, 2 Cols., 110	120
National Portable No. 3, with Case	125
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, latest, Brief, slightly used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	
L. C. Smith & Bros. 5, American Rebuilt	275
Underwood Portable, with Case, New	215
Corona Folding No. 3, with Case, New	225
Underwood 5, latest, used few days	320
Remington 10, latest, used few days	350

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—GODOWNS, 30 by 25, at Mount Road, Anjirbaug. Inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI & SONS, c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazgaon. R2722

TO LET—Shops and Rooms in New building on the corner of Hains Road, just near Byculla Station and Tramway. Apply there or Rajaubhai Mehirally Khaduck. R2556

TO LET—An AIRY OFFICE, 1,530 square feet, on the 4th floor of Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. Apply Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., Hornby Road, Fort. R2728

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious OFFICE in Fort. Apply on premises to NARANDAS RAJARAM and COMPANY, No. 111, Esplanade Road, opp. Rajabai Tower. C 8634

TO LET on Frere Road, one GODOWN, 33½ft. by 19ft. and 14ft., and four OFFICE ROOMS on third floor, well ventilated and spacious. Apply Box No. 1919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2687

TO BE LET, for respectable Hindus, newly built building, Centre Road, Kamatipura Corner, 11th and 12th Lane. 1 minute from tramway with shops, motor-garage and three floors with electric lights and all family-comforts. R2664

MUBARAK MANAZIL" TO BE LET spacious bungalow, ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazar, Musjid Bunder or Chagla Villa, Dadar. R 2705

TO LET—BLOCKS and FLATS in a new Bungalow, opposite Dadar Railway Station (G. I. P.), Plot No. 2, nice ventilation, all modern conveniences and motor garage facility. Apply VALLIVANDAS JETHALAL PLUMBER, Kalbartukda Naka, Bhuleshwar. 'Phone No. 428. R2730

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA have for disposal approximately fourteen doz. WORN LAWN TENNIS BALLS weekly, which have been played with for about 3 days.

Quotations are invited for the same, apply to the HON. SEC. for Lawn Tennis, Bombay Gymkhana. C8684

THE WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

NOTICE.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

ENTRIES will CLOSE on the following dates:—

THE WILLINGDON CUPS—Mixed Doubles, Handicaps.

THE LLOYD CUPS—Mens Doubles, Championship.

On TUESDAY, 22nd March.

THE TATA SHIELD—Tata Club.
On SATURDAY, 26th March.

C. H. BULL,
Secretary.
C8683

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWNS AND SHEDS FOR FACTORIES.

TOUCHING Delyle Road, Parel, near Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills.
Apply,
KUEMPEL SETNA & NOWROSJI CO.,
9-10, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay.
R2724

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.)

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for C.P.C.I. as well as Rajputana. A really good opportunity to smart, influential honest men. Terms very liberal.
Apply to:—
Mr. R. C. DATTA,
Manager of Agencies,
C/o Messrs. Dhurandhar Bros.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C8681

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

Ready for immediate delivery, size 48 in by 78 in Rs. 2/4/0 each size 48 in by 96 in Rs. 2/12/0. In khaki, Fawn, Grey and Red colours. If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by Europeans as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction. Over 5,00,000 blankets in the year sold 1920. Inquiries from Trade are invited. Apply:
HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champa Gully,
near Mulji Jetha Cloth Market,
Bombay No. 2.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the sale of Engines of the following Mills.

THE MAHOMEDBHOY MILLS.

1 Set of horizontal compound side by side surface condensing Engine of 1400 I. H. P. having steam jacketted cylinders with corliss valves H. P. 28 in. Low pressure cylinder 57in. diam. Stroke 6in. feet. Revolutions per minutes 55. Working pressure 125 lbs. per square inch. Fly wheel between with 30 groves for 1¼in. rope, air and circulating pumps and feed pump driven by low pressure tail rod one steam barring Engine with bedplate one over head travelling crane to lift 16 tons and this crane is worked from below on the Engine room platform by long hand chains.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., LTD.

1 Set of horizontal compound side by side surface condensing Engine of 1500 I. H. P. having steam jacketted Cylinders with corliss valves. H. P. Cylinder 28in. diameter. Low Pressure Cylinder 56in. diam stroke 6 feet. Revolutions per minute 55. Working pressure of Steam 160 lbs. per square inch Fly wheel in between 28 feet diameter with 39 groves for 1¼in. ropes. Air and circulating pumps driven from tail rods. 1 Steam barring Engine with bedplate. 1 Overhead travelling Crane to lift 15 Tons by hand.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

One Horizontal Triple Expansion Engine.
One H. P. One Intermediate and two low pressures.
Dia of H. P. 26in.
Dia of Intermediate 38in.
Dia of two low pressure 44in.
Dia of Fly wheel 26 ft. 36 grooves for 1¼in. ropes.
Two Air pumps. Dia of each 31in. with 21in. stroke. Length of stroke 5 ft.
Revolutions per minute 60.
One Condensor. Jet Condensor
Two feeder pumps.
I. H. P. 1850.
Boiler pressure lbs. 160 per sq. inch.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

Main Engine by Hick Hargreaves and Co., Bolton.
Horizontal Compound side by side surface condensing Engine of 2200 I. H. P. at 55 Revolutions per minute at 160 lbs. working pressure.
H. P. Cylinder 31in. Low Pressure 64 and 6 feet stroke Fly Wheel diameter 28 feet and 40 groves for 1¼in. Rope. Steam Jacketted Cylinders with Corliss valves.
Air and circulating pumps driven from tail rods, 1 steam barring engine with bedplate. 1 overhead travelling crane to lift 20 tons by hand.
The Engines can be seen at the respective Mills and the necessary details and explanations will be obtained from the Mill Managers.
All offers should be submitted to the Agents at their registered office in Bombay No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th March, 1921. 8590

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BENGAL SHELLAC FACTORY LIMITED.

AFFORDS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY OF INVESTMENT, BEING DIVIDEND-PAYING CONCERN.

Business under entire Indian Management with Indian Capital, Indian Labour and dealing in Shellac, which is the monopoly of India

Expected Dividend 56 per cent. a year. An adinterim Dividend of 10 per cent. already paid after only three months manufacturing work at the start.

CAPITAL—RUPEES FIVE LAKHS.

Each share valued at Rs. 10 only of which Rs. 5 to be paid with application and Rs. 5 to be paid on allotment, also an admission fee of Rs. 1 only payable by each shareholder at the time of application.

The Company has a strong Board of Directors containing Merchants experienced in shellac under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi, K. C. I. E., Member of Council of State.

USES OF SHELLAC

LOCAL—As cement and in making bangles, toys, sorts of turnery works, bracelets, for filling ornaments by goldsmiths, for fastening the hafts of swords, painted pottery, ornamentation of ivory or metalware, manufacture of grinding stones etc., etc.

FOREIGN—Making of electric insulators in aeroplanes, manufacture of shrapnels, explosives, gramophone and other talking machine records, micanites, lithographic inks, imitation ivory, oil cloth, boot polish, corundum emery wheels, and as a primary constituent in varnishes and polishes, etc, etc,

SHELLAC—Is a necessity in *Peace Time*, being an essential ingredient for articles of everyday use and it is a necessity in *War Time* being an essential ingredient of war material, and what is more it is grown and manufactured *solely* in *India*, while extensively in demand in *America*, *Europe* and *Japan*. The total *Export* to foreign countries is worth about *Four Crores* a year and is gradually on the increase.

The Share List closes on the 15th April.

Telegram: Lacsen, Calcutta.

SEN BROTHERS, LTD., *Managing Agents*, 55-58 *Ezra Street, Calcutta.*

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	21st March	Montreal
Canadian Inventor	5500	26th "	Vancouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Machine, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sizal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 59 Medows Street, Fort. 7143

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS pay Rs. 60—4—120 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Buildings, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and thus confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.

A. R. PIMPRIKAR,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.
2nd March, 1921. C8606

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LORRIES & CARS.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at Talegaon G. I. P. Ry. (near Poona) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1921, at 1 p.m. of the following:—

3 Fiat Lorries, fitted with 40 seated Passenger Bodies.
1 Albion.
1 Daimer.
1 Darracq Touring Car.
1 Saxon Touring Car.
1 Fiat Touring Car.

Assortment of useful spares and accessories. The above are in good condition and in daily use. Any trial given. For further particulars apply.

V. R. MUNDHE & SON,
Proprietors: Talegaon Motor Service,
Talegaon.
C8679

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road. C8548

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TEMPORARY OFFICE:
110/111, Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation are now OPEN for the registration of Transfer deeds duly executed, which must be presented at the Registered Office of the Corporation along with the relative documents between the hours of 11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. during the week days and 11 to 2 on Saturdays excepting holidays.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921. C 8620

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey, and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.
Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921
We invite enquiries from the Trade.
Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 299, BOMBAY.
C 7246

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.
The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.
S. S. "City of Agra", September.
S. S. "Swazi" sailed on 15th January, 1921.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1922

TO ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER of a junior grade in a State in Upper India. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 360 according to qualifications and experience. Give full particulars to Box No. 1932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8658

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Company have been ready and Shareholders are requested to present the documents they hold in exchange for the corresponding certificates between the hours of 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m., which will be delivered over to them in due course (except on Saturdays).

Messrs. NABOTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
C8556

NOTICE.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday the 30th March 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 17th to 31st of March, 1921, both dates inclusive.

Dated 5th day of March, 1921.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
C 8522

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TEMPORARY OFFICE:
110, 111, Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Fort.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation who have duly paid in their allotment monies are hereby informed that the Temporary Receipts in lieu of Share Certificates are now ready and will be delivered to them on surrendering, at the Registered office of the Corporation, their relative application Deposit Receipts and Allotment Letters, (with receipts attached) duly discharged.

Shareholders who have still not paid in their Allotment monies are required to remit the same immediately in pursuance of reminders already posted to them and then to take delivery of the above said Temporary Receipts in due course.

Hours of working:—11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. on Week days and 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays excepting holidays.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921. C 8621

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION OF THE GOVT. OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

RE: CARGOES EX ENEMY VESSELS SEIZED BY PORTUGAL.

Decree No. 6928, September 11th, 1920.

(TRANSLATION)

THE STATE OF WAR having now ceased and it being desirable to provide for the delivery from henceforward on a normal basis of the goods belonging to Allies or Neutrals, discharged from the enemy ships seized in Portuguese waters, and thus return to the observance of the Customs legislation as far as it may be applicable: I hereby, having heard the advice of the Council of Ministers and in accordance with the provisions of the sole paragraph of Article 2 of the Decree No. 4560 of the 8th July, 1918, decree as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

From the date of this Decree, the delivery is permitted in accoirdance with Portuguese Customs legislation, of the goods which were on board the ships of enemy nationality seized in the ports of Portugal, her Islands and Colonies, and which at the time of the seizure of the vessel conveying them were the legitimate and undoubted property of persons or bodies of Neutral or Allied nationality who had not disposed of them by a sale completed by the receipt of an equivalent of their value.

(1) Claims for delivery duly supported by documents, shall be produced at the head offices of the Customs Houses.

ARTICLE II.

In cases in which the documents of ownerships of the goods are missing, the procedure to be followed is that prescribed in Article 478 of the Regulations of January 31st, 1888.

ARTICLE III.

If the goods have already been sold at a public auction the owners shall receive the proceeds thereof in cash, once their right has been established in accordance with the terms of this Decree.

(1) In the case of goods already requisitioned the owners shall receive their value in accordance with the respective records.

ARTICLE IV.

The owners of the goods or their legal representatives may lodge a petition at the Customs Houses praying that an advertised auction shall not take place; such petition shall have a suspending effect when authenticated by the competent Consulate.

(1) If after the expiration of thirty days counting from the presentation of the petition the party concerned has not produced the documents necessary to support his right as owner of the goods, founded on the records of the case, the suspending effect referred to in this Article shall cease, without prejudice to the right conferred by Article III.

ARTICLE V.

Claims concerning the ownership of goods belonging to Neutrals and Allies, at present within the jurisdiction of the procurator of the Republic, may, on a previous authorisation from the Government be transferred to the respective Customs Houses if the parties concerned agree thereto.

ARTICLE VI.

The Custom Houses shall always demand from the claimants a duly authenticated certificate in which the Consul concerned attests to the nationality of the goods in accordance with the terms of Article 1.

ARTICLE VII.

Legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

The President of the Ministry and the Ministers of all the Departments shall accordingly carry this Decree into effect.

Seat of the Government of the Republic, the 11th of September 1920.

ANTONIO JOSE DE ALMEIDA,
(Here follow the signatures of Ministers).

DECREE NO. 6993, OCTOBER 1ST, 1920

(TRANSLATION).

WHEREAS IT IS necessary to terminate all matters, relative to the services connected with the goods found on board the enemy ships seized at Mormugao, Portuguese India;

Considering that, owing to the special circumstances attached to these matters and the various localities in which the law has to be carried out the Decree No. 6928 of the 11th of September 1920, is not altogether applicable; I hereby, on the advice of the Council of Ministers and in accordance with the provisions of Article 32 of Decree No. 2350 of the 20th of April 1916, decree as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

From the date of this Decree the period of six months as allowed to parties interested in the cargoes of the steamships "India" (ex "Vorwaerts"), "Goa" (ex "Marienfels"), "Diu" (ex "Lichtenfels") "Pangim" (ex "Numantia"), and "Damao" (ex "Brisbane") to present their claims in order to receive the nett proceeds to which they may have a right, derived from the sale of the goods which were found on board those vessels and were discharged at Bombay, the said interested parties being also permitted to coordinate the documents relating to their claims which had previously been presented, but which having been in suspense, have not followed the proper legal course.

ARTICLE II.

The claims must be supported by legal documents proving that at the time of seisure of the ship the goods which were on board were the legitimate and undoubted property of neutral or allied citizens and that they had not disposed of them by sale actually completed by the payment of their value.

ARTICLE III.

In order that claims may receive due consideration the following documents are necessary:

(a) A petition from the interested party or his legal representative;

(b) A certificate of nationality of the interested party issued by the Consul concerned;

(c) Bills of Lading, duly endorsed, if necessary;

(d) A Power of Attorney from the owner of the goods, if not presenting his claim in person, with an indication of the person to whom the sum due is to be paid in Portuguese or British India;

(e) Invoices proving that the vendor was paid for the goods;

(f) Guarantee certificate, in accordance with the terms of Decree No. 3800 of the 28th January 1918, if necessary;

1. All these documents shall be duly stamped and accompanied by legalised translations and endorsed by the respective Portuguese Consular Officers.

ARTICLE IV.

The duly documented claims shall be forwarded to the Directorate of Diplomatic, Geographic and Maritime Services in the Ministry for the Colonies, in order that the Committee referred to in Article VI may report upon them after which they will be transmitted to the Procurator of the Republic at Goa to pronounce a decision on them in accordance with the terms of Article 32 of Decree No. 2350 of the 20th April, 1916.

ARTICLE V.

In the case of loss of the title of ownership the procedure prescribed in Article 478 of the Regulations of the 31st January, 1889, will be followed.

ARTICLE VI.

The Minister for the Colonies shall appoint two competent officials, as a Committee, to deal with all the services connected with these matters, who shall take all the necessary action both in Lisbon and India. This Committee shall be entrusted with the organization of all the accounts; effect all settlements connected with each claim, after legal deductions have been made; effect all payments, on the expiration of the period prescribed in Article I for the delivery orders issued by the Procurator of the Republic at Goa, pay deposits which are legally claimed under sanction of the Procurator of the Republic at Goa; accept bails which may be ordered to be tendered in conformity with the decisions passed by the said Procurator; draw up proper records of the accounts in a special book, in conformity with Article 478 of the Decree of the 31st January 1889 whenever the certificates of guarantee ccording to the terms of Decree No. 3800 of the 21st of January 1918, are not presented; settle all accounts with the Government of Portuguese India, for its share of the balances of sales legally due to it, and pay all expenses incurred with these services.

1. The Committee shall supply the initial information regarding the claims according the terms of Article III relative to the existence of balances, with a description of he consignments found and sold, mentioning all legal deductions which have been made, the legal standing of the claimants and the documents presented by them, and shall render the later all necessary information in order that their claims may receive legal action; and remove all possible difficulties that may prejudice the regular course of the proceedings in accordance with the legislation concerned.

ARTICLE VII.

The sums necessary to defray the payments to be made to legally recognised claimants and other legal expenses which may have to be incurred with these services, as well as the settlement of accounts with the Government of Portuguese India, shall be laced to the order of the Committee as delegates of the Ministry for the Colonies.

These sums comprise the balances existing London at the Ministry of Shipping handed in by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, who undertook the unloading, delivery and sale of the goods found on board the steamships "Pangim" and "Damao," the deposit existing in the CAIXA GERAL DOS DEPOSITOS transmitted by the Govrnment of Portuguese India in October of Jast year on account of these sums, and the balance which is still in the possession of the Government of Portuguese India in connection with the same question.

ARTICLLE VIII.

On the termination of their operations the Committee shall present a detailed and documented report thereon to the Minister for the Colonies, as well as a detailed account of all payments made and expenses incurred, hich must be supported by the necessary vouchers.

ARTICLE IX.

Legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

The President of the Ministry and the Ministers of all the Departments shall accordingly carry this Decree into effect.

Seal of the Government of the Republic the 1st of October 1920.

ANTONIO JOSE DE ALMEIDA,
(Here follow the signatures of all the Ministers).

CARGOES EX ENEMY VESSELS SEIZED BY PORTUGAL.

Foreign Office,
28th October, 1920.

WITH REFERENCE to the notification which was published in the "London Gazette" on the 22nd instant a translation appended of a notice issued by the Portuese Authorities relative to cargoes ex enemy vessels which were seized in Portuguese India:—

"Pangim" (ex "Numantia"), "Damao" (ex "Brisbane") "India" (ex Vorwaerts"), "Goa" (ex "Marienfels") "Diu" (ex Lichtenfels").

Notice is hereby given to the consignees of llied or Neutral nationality who had goods on board the abovenamed vessels that they an, according to the terms of Decree No. 993 of the 1st of October, instant, claim the nett proceeds to which they have a right erived from the goods sold or requisitioned hich formed part of the cargoes of the abovementioned steamers, within the period of six months counting from the 1st of ctober, instant.

Claims should be supported by the following documents:—

(a) A petition from the interested party or his legitimate representative;

(b) A certificate of nationality of the interested party issued by the Consul of the country concerned;

(c) Bills of lading, duly endorsed, if necessary;

(d) A Power of Attorney from the owner of the goods, if not presenting his claim in person, with an indication of the person to whom the sum due is to be paid in Portuguese or British India;

(e) Invoices proving that the vendor was aid for the goods;

(f) Guarantee certificate, in accordance with the terms of Decree No. 3800 of the 26th of January, 1918, if necessary. This certificate is only necessary when payment cannot be made except by means of a bond. The said certificate to be issued by the Government of the claimants' country which assumed the responsibility for the payment.

Whenever the interested parties are unable to appear in person they must grant a Poer of Attorney to some person or firm of recognised reliability, either in Portuguese or British India, containing powers to sign the necessary documents for the receipt of the amounts due to them.

All the abovementioned documents must be duly stamped and accompanied by translations in accordance with the Portuguese law and endorsed by the respective Portuguese Consular authorities.

The claimants' attorneys, both in Portuguese and British India, must be empowered to remove any difficulty which may arise during the course of the proceedings owing to the non-observance of legal formalities.

Claims, supported as prescribed above, should be addressed:—

DIRECTOR DOS SERVICOS DIPLOMATICOS,
GEOGRAPHICOS E DE MARINHA,
MINSTERIO DAS COLONIAS,
LISBOA, PORTUGAL.
RECLAMACOES.

Consignees who have already presented their claims at the Department of the Procurator of the Republic at Goa (Portuguese India), which claims have not yet been admitted, either owing to the absence of some document or to the non-observance of legal formalities, may, within the said period of six months, take the necessary action themselves or through their legitimate attorneys.

Consignees who have received their goods by means of a bond or a money deposit, in virtue of a decision of the Procurator of the Republic at Goa (Portuguese India) may recover such deposit or cancel the terms of the bond, on presentation of the missing legal documents or on observing the necessary legal formalities, the absence of which gave occasion to the offer of a deposit or the execution of a bond.

At the termination of the abovementioned period of six months, payment of the legally admitted claims will be effected at Bombay or Goa, for which purpose the necessary notices will be published.

Directorate of Diplomatic, Geographic and Maritime Services,
October 2, 1920.

ERNESTO DE VASCONCELLOS,
Director.

(Extract from the "London Gazette" of Friday, 29th October, 1920). 5808

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS.

CONTRACT FORMS OF THE MILLOWNERS TO BE CONSIDERED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a public meeting of all Merchants having concern with the business of Local Textile goods, will be held in Sheth Moolji Jeitha's Cloth Market Hall on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To consider the present contract form of the Millowners and with a view to bring them to a level suitable to the sellers and buyers to draw out and adopt a standard contract form.

(2) And to consider and resolve upon matter or matters that may be brought before the meeting.

All concerned are cordially invited to attend.

Goculdas Damoder.
Devidas Madhavji Thakersey.
Kavasji Framji & Co.
Jivandas Prabudas.
Chhotalal Chaturbuj.
Vijbhukhandas Gulabdas.
Vrajlal Balabhai.
Vithaldas Dharsey.
Walji Shamji.
Purshotam Govindji.
Kanji Kullianji.
Jeithabhai Hirji.
Morarji Vandrawan.
Vrajlal Ratanji.
Gopalji Kanji Javeri.
Hargovindaas Vijvalabhdas.
Goculdas Haridas.
Jamnadas Haridas.
Lalji Harjivan.
Harjivandas Gordhandas.
Ujamsey Pitamberdas.

R2733

SECOND-HAND MICHINERY FOR SALE

WE have the following second hand machinery, in perfect working order and condition, FOR SALE, subject to being unsold.

400 looms, 36in.—58in. R.S., fast and loose reeds, by Coopers, Sowdens.

Butturworth and Dickinson, Keighleys, Hodgsons, Dugadales, William and Mills, etc.

All looms up to 42in., at £20-0-0 each.
All looms from 42-58in., at £23-10-0 each.
All looms from 52-56in., at £26-10-0 each.

3 Ring winding frames 176 spindles each by Howard and Bullough at 17/6 per spindle.

1 Pirn winding machine by Rt. Hall and Sons, 80 spindle at £1-0-0 each.

6 9/8s Warping Mills, complete with V creels by Howard and Bullough and Wm. Dickinson at £55-0-0 each.

3 9/8s Tape sizing machines 6ft. by 4ft. cylinders, single roller, sow box, direct driven, by Howard and Bullough at £350-0-0 each.

2 Plaiting Machines by Geo. Keighley at £45-0-0 each.

1 Yarn Tester by Goodbrand and Holland, will test up to 100lbs. £20.

3 Beaming Frames Howard and Bullough V creels boxwood bpshed Hitchens measuring motion, overhauled as new at £65-0-0.

1 Yarn Conditioning stove, complete with weights and scales, heated by gas, at £18-0-0.

100 gross Ring Weft Pirn Bobbins, 100 gross Pirn Bobbins at 15 gross.

14 gross Warpers Bobbins, full sheilded, Wilson Bros., at £5 gross.

5 Drawing in frames, with rods, £10-0-0 each.

1 Large size Beck complete with piping, pump, top gearing, boil pipes, etc., at £250-0-0.

Prices F.O.B. Blackburn, including packing, freight and forwarding, etc., charges extra. No counter-offers entertained.

50 per cent. cash on aceptance of order, balance against documents in London.
Communicate with:—

JAGASIA BROTHERS,
78, Portland Street, Manchester.

Telegraphic Address:
SURFACE, MANCHESTER.

Codes, Bentleys.

C8656

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAPORJEE BOMANJEE BILLIMORIA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, Trustee of the Estate of Khoshru Nowrojee Banaji, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, heir, sale, gift, lease, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 11, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with shops, buildings and erections standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,172.12) eleven hundred and seventy-four and decimal point twelve square yards or thereabouts, including the strip of land ten feet wide to be set apart for the common passage forming part of a larger plot of land which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 775, New No. 3494, Old Survey No. 58, New Survey No. 7065 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a strip of land ten feet wide forming the other moiety of the common passage and beyond that by the property of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Marshall, known as Marshall Lodge, on or towards the West by the property known as Bhedwar House now belonging to Mr. F. D. Tarapoorwalla, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Darashaw Bomanjee Dubash and on or towards the North by the Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises along with other property of the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Marshall are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates an Taxes under D Ward No. 2917 (2) and Street No. 4A.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1921.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

C886.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 38th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors report and statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1920.
(2) To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in the place of those who retire by rolation but are eligible to re-election.
(4) To appoint auditor or auditors for the ensuing year and fix his or their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th March to 3rd April, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents.

5th March, 1921.
187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

C8672

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
of the National Cement Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or towards the 31st day of March, 1921, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any to the Official Liquidator of the above Company, at his office 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and, if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 9th day of April, 1921, at 1 o'clock in the noon, at the office of the said Liquidator is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated, at Bombay this 14th day of March 1921.

N. H. MOOS.
Official Liquidator.

C8689

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Sha LILADHAR LAKHMIDAS also known as LILADHAR LAKHMIDAS THAKAR, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Merchant ..... Deceased

(1) Sha CHHAGANLAL HARIVALABHDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu, Clerk, residing at Panjrapole, in the City of Bombay; and (2) THAKAR PREMJI CHATURBHUJ, also of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu, a Clerk, residing at Holi Chackla within the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors named in the said Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.
The 5th day of March, 1921.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C8680

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BIG CORRUGATED SHEETS SHED.

Under instructions from the party concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Motiram G. Dhurandhar Esq. (of Messrs. Motiram G. Dhurandhar) who purchased from the Sale of the 6th November, 1920, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on 18th March 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) near the Masjid Bunder Wooden Bridge next to Railway sliding the following.

3 beg corrugated sheets shed.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 319 BALES COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Kuverji Pitamber and on account and at the risk of Seth Navalram Kashiram.

255 bales cotton Bhilvada.
60 bales cotton Kapasan
3 bales cotton Barl.
1 bale cotton Neemuch.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES RED SUSI OF THE MATHURADAS MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Vrajlal Devcaran, the selling agent of the Mathuradas Mills, and on account and at the risk of Sha Hurgovandas Runchhordas.

12 bales each 80 pieces Red Susi of the Mathuradas Mills No. 2700 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Co and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of cotton piecegoods, hide and tanned leather, lead sheets, iron lockets, arromatic sticks, machinery, leather laces, coffee, mica, locks, essense of coffee, lengas, hosiery, one case buttons, cricket balls, leather purses, pugrees, brass goongrees, bags of thread, twist, sarees, glass bangles, malas, imitation pearls, iron hands, trunks and boxes, old clothing, umbrellas, English medicines, copper, alluminum and enamelled ware, boots and shoes and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th and THURSDAY, the 31st instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of rice, bags of tillseed, bags of wheat, bags of hirda, bags of dall, bags of masur, bags of oorid, bags of turmeric, bundles of forms, bale of Hessien cloth, cases of luggage, case of machinery, big lot of wooden rafters, bales of cotton piecegoods, cases of tea, bundles of coir ropes, lot of iron pipes, bales of F P cotton, empty wooden casks, case of bangles, bags of singoda, bundles of jogree, bundles of G. I. pipes, bundles of G I bolts, cask of dry dammer, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden cases, bundles of dry hides, iron safe, bundles of brass bars, cases of locks, case of buttons, case phynile, bags of powder, bundles of teakwood, bags of sweeping wire and decras of cotton etc etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneer's demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of 5334 brass ingots that was advertised to take place today is POSTPONED.

WEEKLY SALE

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of Mr. Jehangir R. Parekh and on account and at the risk of the following:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Hiptoola & Co. of 135 Khokha Bazaar.

Ex. s. s. "BENARES."
H & Co—1236/1252—17 cases varnish.
H & Co—1119—1 case best French polish.
Hiptoola—1234—1 case Excelsior French polish.
Hiptoola—975/977—3 cases varnish.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Currimbhoy Nabobhoy of Shaik Memon Street.

C N—1352/1369—18 cases varnish.

By order of the Bank concerned.
17 packages carriage varnish.

By order of the Bank concerned.
1 case French Ninon (Dress goods).
100 barrels copperas.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Bhoolabhai Kevalram Vyas, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Gunpatrao alias Motabhai, Sidnath Ganpatrao, Munendranath Gunpatrom and Bramhanath Gunpatrao (the latter being three minors under the age of 18 years) and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgager, under the Indenture of Mortgoge dated the 21st September, 1916, sell by Public Auction on Saturday 19th March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of parpatual Pazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 152 2/9 square yards or (thereabouts forming together with all messuages, tenement or buidings standing thereon, portion of situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5207 and Street No. 74-76, and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the ground of the part belonging to the Fazandari on or towards the North by the property of Bhagvandas Murlidhar Hansale, and on or towards the South by the property of Fazandari Gulam Hussein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Shums A. Tyebji Esquire Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 2, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE REFINED CAMPHOR.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 129 Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., and on account and risks of Tulsidas Tejpal:—

Ex. s. s. "CHANDA" FROM LONDON.

50 cases Japanese refined camphor each case containing 80 tins each tin containing 960 tablnets weighing 3/4 lb.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Diamond" house Vatcha Ghandi Road, Gamdevi very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumb waiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Italian cane drawing room suite electric ceiling fans, Electric call bell Persian carpets tapestry purdahs, single and double cots, Almyrahs cloth and gown press large "Zoonda" wardrobe dressing and wash hand tables office tables glass door book cases etc., etc. The property of N. A. Dharamsi Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colour piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palonquin office sighram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred bicycles wheels victoria with a bay gelding broken in saddle and harness.
1 bay Arab horse 14-1, age about 8 years, saddle horse.
1 English built vis-a-vis by Messrs. Thrupp and Maberley, London (nearly new) suitable for single horse.
1 25 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, overland motor car, model 75, grey colour, English Magneto in working orders.
1 20 H.P. 4 cylinder, 7 seater, Reynolt Motor Car, in perfect running order.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 16th March, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2499.

BONAFIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY SILVER WARE, TOBACCO AND SMOKING REQUISITES, STATIONERY, ENGLISH STEEL TRUNKS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, SMOKING REQUISITES, STATIONERY, ENGLISH STEEL TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March 1921, at 2-30 P.M., Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers have to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, next to the Apollo Street, Post Office by order of the parties concerned:—

1 case nickel ink stands and calendars of the Wilmot Manufacturing Co.
1 case silver cigarette and cigar cases of the Wilmot Manufacturing Co.
7 cases high class stationery comprising writing pads, albums, pocket diaries, envelopes, holders, pencils, note papers, etc., etc., of John Walker and Co.
1 silver presentation cup of Messrs. Henry
1 case silver pencils of various kinds of Messrs. S. Morden & Co., Ld.
2 cases smoking requisities comprising ivory, gold, silver, mother of pearl, cigarette tubes, amber pipes, leather and rubber tobacco pouches, and gun metal and gilted cigarette cases.
1 case shaving mirrors and toilet requisites of Messrs. Hawkes Ld.
5 cases, English steel trunks, uniform cases, helmet cases, dispatch boxes cash boxes, etc of Messrs. T. Wilkes & Sons.
1 case Crackers of Tom Smith & Co. Ld.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers and are now on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March, 1921.

MESSRS MERCHANTS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR TAXI OWNERS AND MOTORISTS.

Messrs. MERCHANT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room at No. 1, Hamam Street, near the Diamond Washing Co.

One seven seater self-starter Studebaker Car No. 6170, fitted with up to date equipments, electric lighting with puff taxi metre and 4 cylindered slightly used, all complete and in perfect running order.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MERCHANT & CO.

Bombay, 16th March, 1921.

The Renowned Panacea of the Hindu Pharmacopoeia

MAKARADHWAJA

Prepared with the purest ingredients, including gold
7 doses Re. 1, 30 dose Rs. 3,
1 tola Rs. 16.
(Packing and Postage Free.)

The Pre-eminent Physician of India, MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S., writes:—

"I can assert that your preparations are made according to sastric principles and are pure."

"Makaradhwaja" pamphlet sent free.

Makaradhwaja Store.

256, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Telegrams: "SARNASIDUR," Calcutta.

(We do not prepare, or sell any other medicine. Our sole attention and care is concentrated in preparing the pure MAKARADHWAJA.)

AMUSEMENTS.

The Excelsior

CHERNIAVSKYS

FAREWELL CONCERT

Special Matinee

TO-DAY

WED. AT 6 p. m.

The Renowned Brothers

Leo and Jan

CHERNIAVSKY

Violinist and Pianist

MATINEE PROGRAMME

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY 16TH

1—Violin—Piano Sonata .....Beethoven
2—Violin Concerto.....Paganini
3—Piano
(a) Nocturne.....Chopin
(b) Two Studies ..... „
(c) Scherzo in B Flat..... „
4—Violin
"Gipsy Airs" .....Sarasate

Matinee Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Upto 4 p. m. after 4-30 p. m. at the Theatre.

PLANS AT ROSE & CO.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road,

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

SESSUE HAYAKAWA

IN

LI TING LANG

A story of American Romance and Chinese Intrigne

THRILLS LOVE, SUSPENSE AND HIGH-TENSION DRAMA

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest news of the world

DOING TIME

by

S. POLLARD

NEXT WEEK

PATHE SERIAL

RUTH ROLAND

IN

RUTH OF THE ROCKIES.

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

MATINEES, Bank Holiday and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICE

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

The Zionist Emissary.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION
will be held
To-day (Wednesday) the 16th instant
at 6 p. m.
at
SIR CAWASJI JEHANGIR HALL
when
Mr. ISRAEL COHEN
the distinguished emissary of the world organisation will speak upon the important question:

Great Britain, Palestine and the Jews.

CHAIRMAN: Prof. PATRICK GEDDES, Bombay University.

Mr. Cohen has addressed meetings in Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Straits Settlements, J'ara and Calcutta He concludes his historic Mission in Bombay.

A Unique Meeting.

A Momentous question.

ALL ARE WELCOME.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Theatre of Varieties.
To-day at 94-5 p.m.

OPENING OF VARIETY SEASON

DORROS

From the Royal Romanian Opera House
In Classical, National and Oriental Dances
"The Dance of Death."
"Cossack, Virginian and Egyptian Dances."

Charlie Chaplin

in

"The Roustabout."

For the first time in Bombay
Special Engagement
THE ALGERIAN ACROBATS
THE ALGERIAN ACROBATS
Popular Prices Rs 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8 & 4

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present

A roaring Drama of Unusual Grip!

"ALF'S BUTTON"

(8 Reels 8000 Feet.)

Here's a film which reminds you of the Aladin's Lamp it is full of mirth, it is sumptuously staged, and is replete with excitement.

A Charming Comedy in the Programme.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY:

5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Pric etained, specially, as usual.

NEXT WEEK!

An exceedingly soul-inspirating society Drama, a beautiful Paramount Picture

"ON TO THE DANCE"

Something Superb, Poetic and Pathetic in store!

LOOK OUT!

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

FIRST WEEK

FIRST SIX PARTS.

To-NIGHT—and This Week!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the FIRST THREE EPISODES.

6 PARTS—6000 FEET

of their magnificent thundering Serial

"The Hawk's Trail"

featuring the celebrated screen "stars."

KING BAGGOT—GRACE DARMOND

and RHEA MITCHELH.

The Screen's greatest actor in a Protean Role of ten Great Characterizations—KING BAGGOT—the idol of millions.

The Screen's Most Beautiful Women Stars—GRACE DARMOND and RHEA MITCHELL.

An All-Star Cast of Twelve Principals.

A Roaring Comedy in Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT

India's Mighty puranic production

Sati Madalsa

It is a tremendous production of splendid setting and beautiful secneries depicting the most popular story that is known to every learned son of India.

See it either at 3-30 and 5-15 on Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays or daily at 5-15 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Empire

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Constance Talmadge

The Captivating Comedienne

In

"UP THE ROAD WITH SALLIE"

NEXT SATURDAY 19th

ANITA STEWART

IN

"IN OLD KENTUCKY"

THE EMPRESS

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Sacred Offering

"SHIVA RATRI"

"SHIVA RATRI"

OR

THE NIGHT OBSERVED IN HONOUR OF GOD SHIVA.

GOD SHIVA:—"The observance of fast on the fourteenth day of the New Moon. In the month of Falgoon, pleases me most. He who worships me at the four different periods of the night goes to my Kingdom after death."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

The Bandman Comedy Co.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT

W. W. JACOB'S

Masterpiece

"BEAUTY AND THE BARGE"

Cyril Maude's great triumph.

The beautiful English Comedy in 3 parts

FRIDAY 18TH NIGHT

The Screamingly Funny Comedy

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

From the Savoy Theatre.

Sat. 19th SPECIAL MATINEE.

The greatest success of Modern Times

"ROMANCE."

By Edward Sheldon.

Saturday night.

"GENERAL POST"

From the Haymarket Theatre.

Prices:—Matinee at 5 p.m.:—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

Night at 9-45 p.m.:—Rs. 6, 5, 3, 2 and 1

CINEMA PROGRAMME

Daily Till Friday

AT 6-30 p.m.

Spended success of The 5 reel Photo-play

"THE BLUE BANDANNA."

A rollicking story showing how the love of a girl makes a Millionaire to undertake a thrilling pursuit of an ex-convict stage-coach robber in the West.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT

PRICES AS USUAL.

WANTED AGENTS

Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LIMITED.

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

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IS
The Best Medium for Advertisements which give the best results to advertisers. . .
Mere circulation does not ensure business.
The Circulation must be amongst those that have the highest purchasing power &
The Bombay Chronicle
HAS IT.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills ARE BASED ON A SOUND FORMULA

IT is the fashion among certain sections of the community to sneer at Proprietary Medicines, but in many cases there is considerable self-interest behind the sneer. In spite of this attempt to discredit all Proprietary Medicines, thousands of people are using, for instance, Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and get just the results they are looking for, and no amount of sneering and attempts to discredit them can alter the opinion of people who know by experience that they are using a useful and effective medicine and at a fraction of what it would cost to be running to a Doctor or Chemist. These pills are based on a sound formula, and are produced by men of experience. There is nothing known about Pills that they do not know, there is no ingredient that is known to be effective for the Liver, for aiding digestion and purifying the Blood that they do not know. It is their business to know. They not only know these ingredients, but they know how to compound them so as to secure the highest efficacy. Just as any cake, omelet, or any article of food, can be spoiled because the Cook is incompetent, and even when given the best material, fails to make an eatable article, while another Cook, using the same materials, accomplishes a result that is a delight; so it is in compounding Drugs, only even to a greater degree.

The ingredients used in producing Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are of the highest standard, and they are selected to secure the best results, and in proportions to doubly secure this. Some people are always sceptical about a Proprietary Medicine, but does it not stand to reason that it costs as much for machinery and labor to produce a poor pill as a good one? In one case satisfaction is given because the article is good, and in the other, dissatisfaction because it is valueless. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a good pill in every sense of the word, a fact that is abundantly proved by the thousands who continue to use them, year after year, as their sole remedy for all the Little Ills of Life. They are prepared under the best possible conditions, and there is no better Pill made in this or any other country for Biliousness, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Troubles, &c. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the Pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with foreign matter.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R 1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for R 5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London. Sole Proprietors.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you. If so, try L. H. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. Absolutely safe, per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (D 11), HAMTA, BENGAL.

KATOL

STICKS

Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.

Princess St., BOMBAY.

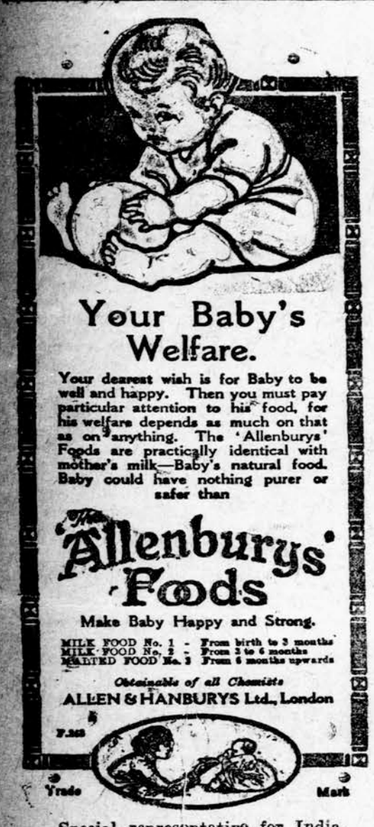
YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope.

Testimonials from all quarters.

Apply to B. R. SRINIVASAIYA, Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.

R2712



Your Baby's Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

The Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

Trade Mark

Special representative for India.
A. H. P. JENNINGS,
Box 2198, CALCUTTA.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE

Just unpacked

Best Selected France Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.,

THE

Praful Perfume Store,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES
METALLIC
LAMPS
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The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,

Humum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BUY A Mead

gramophone, with massive Oak Case, 22-in. richly colored Horn, unbreakable, silent running 3-Motor, 11-in. Nickelled Turntable and extra loud Unrivalled Sound Box, etc. Large stocks of Cabinet Gramophones, Portable Humbugs and exquisitely designed Table Grands ready for immediate delivery *direct from factory* at far less than shop prices. Sent ON APPROVAL and Tunes and 100 needles. Delivered Free aboard steamer any home port. Complete satisfaction or money refunded. Write for Monster Bargain List to

COUTTS & CO. (Dept. 467 F),
P.O. Box 249, Hornby Row, Bombay,
or
MEAD COMPANY (Dept. 467 F),
Birmingham, England.

ALL THE LATEST RECORDS STOCKED

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON

Liverpool, 9th March 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,—		7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		3,150
" " Imports	—	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Quiet		7 74
Sakels		14 00

New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) — noon call

New Orleans 10 a. m.

May	11 90
July	12 35
Oct.	12 90
Mar.	11 57
July	11 93

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 10th March 1921

Months	To-days Prices
Mar	7 44
Apl	7 53
May	7 65
June	—
July	7 82
Aug	—
Sep	—
Oct	8 03
Nov	—
Dec	—
Jan	—
Feb	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 4th March 1921

Months			
Marrch	—	—	7 21
April	—	—	7 29
May	—	—	7 45
June	—	—	7 52
July	—	—	7 63
August	—	—	7 70
September	—	—	7 77
October	—	—	7 82
November	—	—	7 85
December	—	—	7 88
January	—	—	7 91
February	—	—	7 94

Tone :—Steady.
Delayed in trans mission

EGYPTIAN COTTON

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 9th March 1921

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	12/10
April	12/20
May	12/25
June	12/45
July	12/60
Aug.	12/75
Sep.	12/90
Oct.	13/00
Nov	13/10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 9th March 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
No. 1 Comra, Good	5.10
" " Fully Good	5.60
" " Fine	5.85
Broach, Good	6.40
" Fully Good	6.65
" Fine	6.90
Salads, Good	3.98
" Fully Good	4.48
" Fine	4.73

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 9th March 1921

	To-day's prices.
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York May	12,08
Futures at New York July	12,52
" Oct	13,09
Spot Cotton at New York	11 90
" Orleans	11.00
Future at New Orleans May,	11.72
" July	12.07
Fair Bio Coffee No. 7 quality)	63.16
Demand Bills	388.25
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99.1/2
" " Foreign	54 1/8

COTTON.

London, 9th March 1921

Rentes 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	31 5/8
2 Months bence	30 7/8
Little Indian buying	Quiet
Interest day to day loans	
" 7 day Market loans	
Discount, Bank of England Rate	7

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO

NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.

Incorporated in Portugal.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,656,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000)
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,900,000 (£5,527,800)

STATE BANK OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Head Office—LISBON.

BRANCHES.

LONDON:—275, Throgmorton Street, E.C 2.

PARIS:—8, Rue Helder.

NEW YORK—Wall Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

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Macau.
Timor.
Belgian Congo.
Portuguese India.
Over 500 correspondents in all important Commercial Centres.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

BOMBAY (Temporary) OFFICE.
Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
E. de Modeiros, Manager.

SEEDS.

London, 9th March 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore usual Bold	—
" Real Bold m/a Quoted	£ 16
" Months	—
" Name of Ports	—
" Whether Buyers or Sellers etc,	
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs	—
" ex-Ship m/a Seller	£ 14/-
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 418 lbs. ex.	—
" Ship m/a Dull-Lower Tendency	£18 3/4
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata)	—
" m/a leading paid quiet	£ 16 1/2
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound	—
" delivered per tone. m/a sellers	£ 8 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED:— m/a Quoted	£ 17

WHEAT.

London, 9th Mar. 1921

Karachi Barley Paid	85
Argentine Quoted	70
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs.	
C. I. F.	
Do. Red Karachi	

Tone :—Steady

SHARES.

London, 9th March 1921

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong Bank	£99
National Bank	£35

London, 9th March 1921

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australians Beef Tallow	50/-
" " Mutton "	41/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction.	Dull

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 12th March 1921

Fine White Java April Sellers—	G. & F. Calcutta Mar.		40/6
Do	Do New York June		
"	" July sellers		33 6
Fine White Java, April sellers	C. & F. Bombay Mar,		42
Do	Do Karachi Mar,		
"	" April sellers		42/3

Tone.—Very Quiet.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, 12th March 1921

Stockholm	17 23
Christiania	24 12
Amsterdam	11 38
Switzerland	23 12
Belgium	52 75
Petrograd	not quoted
Athens	51 75
Paris	—
Italy	—
Germany	—
Austria	—

CLOSING PRICES

New York, 14th March 1921

To-day's Prices

May	11 50
July	11 96
October	12 45

Liverpool, 14th March 1921

Mar.	7 24
May	7 41
July	7 53
Oct.	7 70

London, 14th March 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 5/8	Firm
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2	Quiet
Bar Gold—	105/2	Quiet

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday 12th March 1921.

Total in Sight	8,048,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	321,000
East Indian " "	199,000
American " "	4,533,000
Other " "	341,000
Total Sales	22,000
East Indian Sales	1000
Total Speculation	83,000
East Indian Stock	1400
East Indian Forwarded	2,000
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	58,000
East Indian Afloat	4000
Total Afloat	121,000

METALS

London, 11th March 1921

English best Selected Copper	£87 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£85 7/8
Copper Braziers	£114
Yellow Metal	£10 3/4
Hard Spelter	£21

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris Francs 542.8

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90,	70 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	76 3/4
War Loan 5% 1924/47	86
Consols 2 1/2%	43 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	34
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	55
Govt. Securities	47

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May 11 3/4

Tone :—Inactive.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar, 1/0 1/4

Tone :—Easier.

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, 11th March 1921

Week's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	104,000
" Exports to Great Britain	11.000
" " to France and Continent	44.000
" to Japan	16.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,407,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,606000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 11th March 1921

	Bales
Total Actual Export	5,000
" Forwarded	28,000
" Imports	21,000
" Stock	1120000
Actual Weekly Sales	22,000
Water Twist	1/8
Printers Cloth	49/-

BOMBAY MARKET,

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 15.

The Marwari Bazar and the Colaba market still remain closed for forward business.

Our market for ready cotton continues to be very dull and the off-take is smaller. There are sellers of nice ready Oomra at Rs. 190 and Pulgaon/Yeotmal at Rs. 215/220. About 1,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th March 1921

Cotton	15345 Bales
Wheat	16755 Cwts
Linseed	783 "
Rapeseed	218 "
Gingellyseed	4834 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	880 "
Castorseed	2497 "
Rice	27008 "
Myrabollams	1979 "
Cottonseed	12247 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1842 "
Jowar	Nil "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	4379 "
Bajra	509 "
Coal	2720 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 15th March, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 3/8
Bank Demand	1-3 7/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 1/4
Fes, Demand	342
American Dollars	400
Hongkong Dollars	187 1/2
Shanghai	250
Japan	190
Singapore	180

Market :—Quiet

THE METAL MERCHANTS Co.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations,

15th March, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	84	0	0
Do.	1½	84	0	0
Do.	1/2	84	0	0
Do.	1¼	84	0	0
Do.	2	84	0	0

COPPER RATES.

15th March 1921

Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1/	90	0	0
Do.	1¼	93	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	96	0	0
Do.	1¾	96	0	0
Do.	2/	96	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		65	0	0
Panch teka Joint		26	0	0
Copper English Bars		52	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	0	0
Lead		65	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations,

Bazaar Rates

March, 15th 1921.

Bazaar Terms

Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	61	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	60	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	62	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	12	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	8	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	9	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64	0	0
Teelseed, Black—	58	0	0
Poppyseed White	12	8	0
Groundnuts	61	0	0
Mowrasced	7	8	0
Barley—	49	0	0
Castorseed	47	0	0
Vrar	36	0	0
Forward	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Wheat May	9	3	6
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	5	0
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheal June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

March 15.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/3-5/8.
D D on London, 1/3-11/16.
3 M/st D A, 1/4-3/8.
D D on Paris, Francs 345.
3 M/st D A, Francs 385.
T T on Japan, Rs. 190.
60 D/st D P, Rs. 180.
London Silver Spot D, 33/8.
London Silver Forward D, 32/8.
German Marcks, 245½.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.91.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 55.60.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 78/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 68.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 55.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 62.
6 per eent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 62.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

SHARES.

The market is closed to-day.

COLOUR MARKETS,

March 15.

The market remains steady without any important fluctuations. The activity that was in sight has subsided. The demand is comparatively poorer. The tone is steady.

The quotations:—
Congo-Red (Nizam) Rs. 4/12/0 per lb.
Congo-Red (Bolt) Rs. 4/10/0 per lb.
Congo-Red (Haven) Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 15 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Zu Rs. 17 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 9 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 8/8/0 per lb.
Alizarine Ger. Rs. 240 per cwt.

THE WEATHER

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summarp of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Multon but below it at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies ore clear. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and is in defect at other stations in Rajputana. Day temperature is higher than usual; night tefperature is slightly above normol at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Indore and on the west Kathiawar coast where it is nearly normal. Day temperature is higher than usual except on the west Kathiawar coast; night temperature is above normal at Dwarka and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Chanda. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is also above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is slight defect at Bombay. Temperature is slightly above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Poona. The air is drier than usual except at Poona and Belgaum where humidity is in excess. Temperature is either nearly normal or in slight excess both by day and night.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are lightly clouded in southeast Madras and on the west coast of the Peninsula but fine dry clear weather prevails generally over the rest of the reporting area. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual to the north of the latitude of Bombay.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th March, 1921.

The depression in northwest India has travelled eastwards causing nearly general rain on the Hills and in the submontane districts of the United Provinces with a few falls in the east Punjab Hills and Bengal. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, north Burma and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Mymensingh one and a half inches; Bogra a half; Jalpaiguri one; Gorakhpur, Bélgaum three quarters.

A fresh disturbance is approaching the North West Frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 15th MARCH 1921.

STATIONS:	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure from Normal to date.
BRAR EVR—						
Bombay	85	75	70	66	..	4.64 — 4.62
Do. ( )						
Pask	91	72	80	58	..	9.00 ..3 64
Do. ( )						
Mankai	85.2	73	0	44	..	0.17 —2.88
Do. 10th	90	75	8	64	..	0.17 —4.86
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94	66	1.7	56	..	0 00 —1.58
Rawalpindi	84	64	0	55	..	2 55 —4 68
Lahore	89	66	5.3	61	..	4.01 —2 92
Amsar	96	66	0	68	..	0 11 —1 55
Ambala	97	66	8	62	..	0.84 —1 51
Delhi	99	50	2.2	75	..	1.33 —1 86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97	47	5.1	69	..	1.59 —1.18
Mainpuri	98	66	3.9	65	..	1.28 —0 80
Jhansi	94	64	3	44	..	2.36 +0 80
Cawnpore	79	76	4.7	75	..	2.51 +0 63
Allahabad	93	66	5	65	..	2.04 —0 07
SINDH AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	96	58	4.2	34	..	0 —1 80
Karachi	98	74	5	79	..	0.18 —1 06
Ajmer	80	27	8	36	..	0.22 —1 03
Jaipur	96	66	5.0	27	..	0.4 — 0 96
Kotah	92	77	0	18	..	0.66 —0 47
Mount Abu	84	66	8	17	..	0 —1 64
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Kandi	96	67	3	80	..	0 —0 46
Dwarka	93	74	8	87	..	0 —0 60
Veraval	89	72	8	94	..	0 —0 41
Rajkot	99	68	4	89	..	0 —0 48
Bhavnagar	93	76	0	78	..	0 —0 45
Surat	96	70	0	73	..	0.07 —0 33
Ahmedabad	97	67	8	83	..	0 —0 34
Deesa	97	68	0	83	..	0 —0 30
Roomanth	99	70	5	79	..	0.06 —0 74
Indore	101	68	1	80	..	0.47 —0 54
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Nagpur	104	66	1.9	31	..	1 19 —1 34
Chanda	103	66	8	39	..	0 39 —1 20
Hoshangabad	102	64	4	35	..	0 35 —0 93
Khandwa	104	64	9	30	..	0.45 —0 75
Akola	100	67	4	33	..	0.16 —1 79
Amraoti	98	67	0	38	..	0 06 —1 98
Harpur	98	70	4	27	..	0.36 —2 5
Chanda	97	67	5	0	..	0.08 —0 29
Raipur	98	68	3	35	..	2 20 +0 03
BOMBAY—						
Bombay	100	73	8	81	..	0 —0 95
Mahabal	98	73	1	69	..	0 —1 68
Marmagoa	99	75	4	77	..	0.15 —2 04
Karwar	101	74	8	85	..	0 —1 95
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98	67	9	29	..	0 —1 38
Ahmednagar	94	64	4	49	..	0 1 —1 15
Poona	97	66	1	72	..	0 —1 58
Sholapur	101	69	0	44	..	2.09 —1 41
Bijapur	98	68	8	57	..	0 —1 89
Belgaum	98	66	0.7	80	..	0.07 —1 41
Karwar	101	67	1	28	..	0 —1 20
Dharwar (Agri)	105	66	0	46	..	0 48 —1 77
Hyderabad	101	67	8	77	..	0.01 —2 33
MADRAS PRESIDENCY—						
Madras	91	75	7	67	..	5 17 +1 96
Calicut	89	74	1	88	0.10	8.61 +0 60
Cochi	92	77	2	75	..	16.7 +4 19
Colombo	88	74	2	95	..	29.39 +6 08
MADRAS PRESIDENCY—						
MALABAR AND WEST COAST—						
Cannanore	90	72	1	82	..	1.72 —2.05
Calicut	103	72	9	52	..	0 38 —1.87
Cochin	101	77	3	54	..	8 10 —1.87
Madras	92	78	1	84	..	35.97 +15.25
Bangalore	91	66	0	68	..	3.50 —0 14
Coimbatore	96	70	5	70	..	11.38 +5.78
Vizagapatam	97	74	0	78	..	27.61 +18.57
Kakinada	89	78	7	20	..	61.40 +26.35

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HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD (7) BEAT 125TH NAPIER RIFLES (1).

Two more matches were played yesterday in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on the Gymkhana ground. As play has not yet emerged from the stage of the preliminary round the attendance was not very large.

The two matches of the day's programme were Elphinstone Club v Catholic Gymkhana and R.M. Dockyard v. 125th Napier Rifles. The former match was of a very mild character and evoked but little enthusiasm. The play of hockey too was comparatively poor—neither side making any brilliant display. The victory of the Elphinstone Club was very marginal they having only one goal to spare.

The second match was of a very lively character and though the Napier Rifles were defeated by a good margin they made the R.I.M. men run for it. The scores in this match were: R.I.M. Dockyard (7) and Napier Rifles (1). The defeat of the regimental team is entirely to be attributed by the extreme weakness of their defence. The forwards played a dashing game and threatened the R.I.M. goal on more than one occasion. The R.I.M. men excelled in all departments of the game and thoroughly deserved their well earned victory.

ELPHINSTONE CLUB (1) BEAT CATHOLIC GYMKHANA (0)

Play at the start was of a scrappy character both ends being visited by turns. The Catholic Gymkhana had an early chance to score which was missed. Play was soon transferred to the Gymkhana goal end and some exciting moments followed within the striking circle. Mendonca succeeded in averting a goal by clearing with great difficulty—but a short corner eventuated. Off this D. Kapadia scored in convincing style by a powerful hit which landed the ball squarely in the net, the Elphinstonians thus securing the only goal of the match. Play during the rest of the fifteen minutes of the first half was uneventful and when half-time arrived neither side had made any fresh scores.

Play after change of ends found the Catholic Gymkhana vigorously attacking and time and again they assailed the Elphinstone goal—but a fatal imbecility to effectively shoot within the striking circle frustrated all their attempts to equalise. When the end was reached the Elphinstone Club still lead by 1 goal.

In the second half one of the full-backs of the Elphinstone Club sprained his ankle and had to be removed from the field. Consequently, the team played one short for twenty minutes in the second half.

The teams were:—

Elphinstone Club:—Goal: Bhajina; Full-backs: J. Dinshaw and Karanjia; Half-backs: Savair, Engineer, and Sarkari; Forwards: Pochkhanawala, Bhosh, Kapadia, Godrej and Pavri.

Catholic Gymkhana:—Goal: J. Britto: Full-backs: A. Fernandez and Haron Mendonca: Half-backs: D. Pinto, Rofeiro, C. X. D'Costa; Forwards: Castor, N. C. D'Souza, S. D'Souza, J. Sequeira and J. Rodrigues.

Umpires:—Messrs. Nagporewalla and Hammoud.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD (7) BEAT NAPIER RIFLES (1).

The play in this match proved of a very interesting nature. Both sides played a dashing game but the superior combination of the R.I.M. men and the soundness of their defence soon gave them the mastery. An up and down game with occasional rallies characterised the play at the start. But ten minutes of this even play gave the R.I.M. their chance and evading the feeble defence of the Napier Rifles. Netscher drew first blood by scoring a goal in fine style. Vigorous attack by the Ribes followed and at one stage Ceneiro the R.I.M. custodian avoided a positive catastrophe by a brilliant save. After ten more minutes R.I.M. scored their second goal, Cannel being responsible for the shot. Barely two minutes after a third goal was bagged by Whittaker. At this stage the Napier Rifles made vigorous attempts to equalise and their efforts resulted in their scoring the only goal of the match by Antony from off a good pass by Capt. Reece. But the R.I.M. men restored their former lead by Whittaker again scoring just before half time.

After change of ends the Napier Rifles defence crumoled up and the R.I.M. succeeded in scoring three goals more without having to exert themselves very much. The position at the close of the game was R.I.M. Dockyard (7) and Napier Rifles (1). Cannel scored the fifth goal while the two other goals were scored by Netscher.

The teams were:—

R.I.M. Dockyard:—Goal: Ceneiro; Full-backs: Gabriel, and Atkinsin; Half-backs: Selkirk, Caliban and Hartley; Forwards: Clyne, Netscher, Cannel, Whittaker and White.

125th Napier Ribes:—Goal: Rosaria; Full-backs: Capt. Seagram, and Haveldar Syeddin; Half-backs: Lieut. D. Jai Singhji, Capt. Lang, and Venkataswamy; Forwards: Cook, L. Antony, Capt. Reece, James and Francisco.

Umpires:—Messrs. D. Kapadia and Reporter.

TO-DAYS GAMES.

4-15 p.m.—Lusitanian "B" v. G. I. P. Railway.

5-30 p.m.—Orion, Bandra v Bombay Gymkhana.

TOURNAMENT PROPER.

Wednesday, March 16—Bandra Orion v. Bombay Gymkhana.

Thursday, March 17—Igatpuri v. Islam Gymkhana.

Friday, March 18—Lincolnshire Regiment v. Parsi Cyclists.

Saturday, March 19—Lusitanian's "A" v. Poona Gymkhana.

Monday, March 21—Parsi Pioneers v. Elphinstone.

Tuesday, March 22—Y.M.C.A. Headquarters v. R.I.M. Dockyard.

Wednesday, March 23—Y.M.C.A. Procter Branch v. Missing Links.

Thursday, March 24—Karachi Rangers v. 98th Infantry.

Saturday, March 26—Ajmer v. Customs A. A.

Monday, March 28—Shropshire Regiment v. Poona United.

Tuesday, March 29—Jubbulpore v. B. E. S. Old Boys.

Wednesday, March 30—119th Infancy v. Lusitanians "B" or G. I. P. Bombay.

Thursday, March 31—North-Western Railway, Lahore v. Lincolns or Parsi Cyclists.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. V. SOUTH AUSTRALIA

VISITORS' BIG LEAD

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ADELAIDE, March 14.

The weather was sultry and 1500 spectators were present when the match between the M. C. C. and South Australia entered upon its third day to-day. The pitch was in perfect condition when Wolley and Douglas resumed batting for England. After batting fifty minutes and hitting one six and three fours Woolley was brilliantly caught by Richardson. Douglas batted in a masterly fashion for 180 minutes for his unfinished 106 which contained eleven fours and not the shadow of chance. The innings altogether lasted 390 minutes. The bowling completely lacked sting. Loveridge was the most successful bowler with four for 102.

When stumps were drawn for the day, South Australia has scored 253 for the loss of four wickets

Scores:—

Douglas Not Out	106
Woolley c and b Richardson	36
Wilson Run out	11
Parkin c and b Loveridge	12
Dolphin c and b Loveridge	0
Howell b Loveridge	6
Extras	10
Total	627

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Harris b Fender	84
Smith b Howell	8
Richardson st. Dolphin b Fender	19
Rundell Not Out	119
Jose lbw b Woolley	2
Murray Not Out	11
Extras	10
Total for Four Wickets	253

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

PROBABLES AND JOCKEYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11-20 a.m. March 15.

The following is the list of the probables and jockeys for the Lincolnshire Handicap (One Mile) to be run on Wednesday March 16th:—

Poltava	Donoghue
Furious	Whalley.
Elfterion	T Burns.
Cornsack	F. Bullock.
Soranus	Carslaks.
Lussecond	Jelliss
Dynamo	Robbins.
Illuminator	Hulme.
Clarion	Gardner.
Ugly Duckling	Beary.
Tom Powrie	Fox
Arch Gift	Stott.
Piracus	Piper.
Ardovon	Shatwell.
Mambrino	Blank.
Ardscuil	Patman.
Voxol	Ringstead.
Adopted	Flanagan.
Queen's Guild	P. Jones.
Gleneskaki	Speck.
Quilp	Black.
Earna	Crickmere.
Ardfern	Lister.
Senhora	Weston.
Win the War	A. Whatley.
Control	T. Morgan.
Victory Speech	McCracken.
Valentine Vox	Wragg.
The Lossett	Rushworth.
Messina	K. Robertson.
Thoughtless	Williams.

Betting:—Eleven to 2 against Ugly Duckling; 7 to 1 Cornsack; 8 to 1 Earna; 100 to 7 Clarion and Piltava; 100 to 6 Valentine Vox; 20 to 1 Elfterion and Dynamo; 25 to 1 Soranus, Arch Gift and Grand National; 17 to 2 Eamonbeag; 100 8 Turkey Buzzard and Old Tay Bridge; 100 to 7 Day Dawn; 100 to 6 Shaunspadah; 18 to 1 Carryvoe and 20 to 1 The Bore and Rather Dark.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

WALES BEATS IRELAND 6 PTS. TO NIL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11-20 a.m. March 15.

In the International Rugby match at Belfast to-day Wales beat Ireland by six points to nothing.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 12.

Rain was falling in Belfast and only ten thousand people were present when Ireland met Wales at Rugby. Ireland in the first half faced a strong breeze. After four minutes' play Johnson kicked a penalty goal for Wales. After this initial success Ireland were pressed hard, but stout tackling enabled them to keep their line intact. At the interval, Wales led by three points to nothing. On resumption Welsh forwards gave a splendid display and carried practically every scrummage. Consequently, the speedy Irish backs got few chances. Seven minutes from close of play Thomas obtained a glorious try for Wales after fine passing.

"NO WORK: NO FOOD!"

MANAGER'S STRANGE ORDER.

KOHINOOR MILLS CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Additional Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Daulata Bhau and 78 other workers of the Kohinoor Mills were charged by Superintendent Sullivan with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and causing grievous hurt and which was transferred from Mr. Athavle's Court, came up for hearing.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao conducted the prosecution. Messrs. Vicaji and Vakil, Barristers-at-Law, appeared for the mill authorities and staff, and Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman with Messrs. Ratnagar and Navalkar, Pleaders, appeared for accused.

The Mill Manager Mr. Thornburn, Engineer Mr. Thomas and a Spinning Master described in detail the nature of the crowd, and gave the particulars about the disturbance. They said that the weavers were inclined to work as usual, but some persons from the crowd entered the department and forced them out.

ADMISSION BY MANAGER.

The Manager being cross-examined by Mr. Nariman said that the crowd on the whole was quiet and peaceful from early morning till about 11-40 a.m., except that some members of the crowd brought some hands from the department in the morning. From about 9 a.m. the female relations and children of the mill-hands, as usual, brought the noon-meals for the workmen, but he issued orders not to allow them to have food in the mills, and prevented them from coming in or the men from going out to the gate to receive their food. The mill gates were closed to prevent them from coming in, and the police were outside the gate unseen by the crowd. His principle was "no work, no food." He said they might have gone out to take the food, but nobody asked them to do so. After that as he was leaving his office to go towards the bungalow, to take his lunch, he was allowed to go some distance and was then surrounded and assaulted and a serious disturbance followed.

Mr. Nariman said that the silly order of "No work, no food", was the cause of the whole trouble. The Manager prevented them from taking their food, and they naturally retaliated and wanted to prevent him from going for his lunch. That was the first friction, and before that the men were peaceful.

Mr. Nariman further complained that the mill sepoys when carrying out that order had roughly handled the females and children, and that irritated and excited the crowd more.

One of the accused had died in the course of the trial, and the case against the rest was adjourned.

FAMINE IN MAHARASTRA.

Mr. Mathuradas Vussonjee, Hony. Secretary, Cattle Relief Fund, Bombay, writes:

In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 10th instant an account was given by a representative of the Salvation Army of the conditions in the famine-stricken district of Ahmednagar. It is necessary to correct a few wrong impressions given by him.

The writer seems to be under the impression that at Miri, a very fine cattle kitchen with nearly one thousand beasts is opened and controlled by Government. Government maintains no camp at Miri and had the writer taken a little more trouble to inquire, he would have found out that the kitchen is maintained and controlled by the Cattle Relief Fund of Bombay. He also would have found out that the large supplies of grass that he found on the roads was not Government grass but the grass owned and supplied by the same Fund.

A similar mistake is made by the writer regarding the cattle Camp near Shevgao. The Camp which is situated near Bhagoor is maintained and controlled by the ... and not by Government.

It is really a great pity that a representative specially sent to investigate and report condition should make a gross mistake of the nature mentioned.

For the information of the writer, I may state nearly 4,650 cattle are maintained at the several cattle camps opened at Miri, Lakh, Belapur, Gar, Burhanagar, and Ahmednagar.

DONCASTER NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11-20 a.m. March 15.

The Doncaster National Cross Country Championships was run to-day and resulted as follows:—W. Freeman (Birchfield Harriers) 58 minutes 6 seconds; C. Blewitt (Birchfield Harriers) 58 minutes thirteen seconds; C. Vose (Warrington Athletic) 58 minutes 48 secs.

Team placings:—Birchfield Harriers 48 points; Warrington Athletic 161 and North Staffordshire Harriers 176 points. Nineteenth teams competed.

THE DY. PRESIDENT.

STATUS AND SALARY.

DEBATE IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The whole of Tuesday was occupied in introducing Bills, most of which were referred to Select Committees without much discussion. One Bill was passed, as it was of a more or less formal nature. There was some discussion in regard to the amendment to the Bombay Land Revenue Act, as it was considered that Government were going to get arbitrary powers by means of the Bill. Sir Ibrahim told the Council that by referring the Bill to the Select Committee they were not committing themselves to only principle. This was agreeable to the Council.

The discussion of the day was, however, evoked by the Bill fixing the salary of the Deputy President at Rs. 500 per month. Some members said that he should be paid more and some said he should be paid less, as the salary had nothing to do with the dignity. There was a marked division of opinion in the Council. Members who bar the goods of this world, and that in abundance, thought dignity had nothing to do with the salary, and others thought the reverse of it. In the end Mr. Chitale's motion referring the Bill to a Select Committee was negatived, as also Mr. Dadubhai's amendment fixing the salary at Rs. 1,500 per month *prorata*.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

Mr. M. H. Hayward introduced the Bombay Short Titles Act, and it was then adopted after being read a second and third time. The object of the Act is to give short titles to the various Acts now existing.

BILL TO AMEND LAND REVENUE CODE.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah then introduced a Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code. The object was amendment of Section 61 to make it clear that the section applied to a case, where a person, having been lawfully in occupation of land unauthorizedly continued to hold over. The wording of clause (a), section 79A made provision to evict not only a person whose right to occupy had ceased under the Act etc., but also a person whose right to occupy had ceased under the rules or any condition of an agreement.

There was a great deal of discussion and ultimately the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. Sir Ibrahim pointed out that in passing the first reading of the Bill the Council did not commit itself to any principle. The Bill was then read a first time and referred to a Select Committee which is to submit its report before June 1.

UNIFORM WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Shaik Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah then introduced a Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. The new sections had been framed to give the Corporation more effectual powers for introducing uniformity into the system of weights and measures in the city than the existing sections provided and prescribed penalties for enforcing the use of the weights and measures of which local standards would be maintained. The new provisions were based on the existing sections of the Act and of the English Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

The Bill was read the first time and referred to a Select Committee, to report within two months.

POWERS OF ALIENATION.

Sir Ibrahim next introduced a Bill to amend Bombay Act V of 1862: "Under Section 3 of Bombay Act No. V of 1862 (an Act for the preservation of the Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenures) it is unlawful to alienate any portion of any bhag or share in any bhagdari or narwadari village other than a recognised sub-division of such bhag or share or any homestead, building site (gabhan) or premises appurtenant or appendant thereto, separately from the share to which it pertains. As the development of industries is liable to be hampered by this restriction on alienation, the object of this amending Bill is to make such alienations lawful if previously sanctioned by the Collector."

After it had been discussed for some time Sir Ibrahim moved that the Bill be read a second time, to which Rao Sahib Dadubhai moved an amendment that it be referred to a Select Committee. To this the member-in-charge agreed and withdrew his motion. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

Sir Chimanlal then introduced the Bill to determine the salary of the Deputy President of the Council at Rs. 500 per month. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved an amendment, which was accepted, fixing the salary at the rate of Rs. 500 in respect of the period during which the Deputy might be engaged on work. That is to say, he would get Rs. 16 per day when he works.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai said the pay should only be fixed after the duties of the Deputy had been settled. Until that was done they should not do anything in the matter.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said the service and position should not be mixed up with the question of dignity. If they wanted to keep up his dignity the wretched salary was insufficient. They should pay, therefore, say Rs. 50 a day, but the whole salary should not exceed Rs. 6,000 per year. Rs. 26 per day was not a huge at all.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia thought Mr. Chitale was always for the masses as against the classes. He was now a convert trotting the bogey of dignity. Dignity would not depend upon the salary, but upon the work that the Deputy President would do in the Council for the good of the country. Mr. Kanji had taken the amendment from the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly where the Deputy was paid Rs. 1,000 per month. He did not think how dignity would suffer by the payment of Rs. 500 per month.

WHY NOT AN HONORARY POST?

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the post should have been an honorary one. He did not think the Deputy should be paid anything at all. The salary should be merely nominal and the Council must itself first practice economy. They had given enormous salaries to their ministers and he said the Bill should go to the Select Committee.

After some further discussion Mr. Chitale moved an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, the report to be submitted within four days.

This was negatived.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai then moved that the salary should be Rs. 1,500 per month, to be paid *prorata*.

The amendment was rejected.

Then the Bill was passed as originally amended.

Sir Chimanlal withdrew the Bill further to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904. The Bill meant to make it clear in regard to transferred subjects the expression "Governor in Council" to mean the Governor with his ministers.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

"CHRONICLE" AND "CENTRAL."

FOUNDED BY PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Wednesday, the 16th instant is the opening day of the Central Bank's own Building. The Central Bank and the "Bombay Chronicle" have many points in common; and they are worth noting on the present occasion.

(1) Both the "Chronicle" and the "Central" were founded by Pherozeshah Mehta.

(2) Both were started almost about the same time.

(3) Both have been pure Swadeshi concerns.

(4) Both were meant for the protection of Indian interests, which were in great jeopardy owing to Foreign exploitation.

(5) Both had to face great opposition from interested autocrats and Anglo-Indian demagogues.

(6) Both have weathered heavy storms.

(7) Both were fathered by Pherozeshah Mehta.

(8) Both have retained their high standard.

(9) Both have spread far and wide in the whole country.

(10) Both have acquired an All-India reputation.

(11) Both have played their part for the protection and promotion of Swadeshism in India.

No doubt, the services of the "Chronicle" in the cause of Nationalism have been far greater and her sacrifices in that connection are really heavier.

There are, however, two points of contrast regarding the "Chronicle" and the "Central."

And they are these:—

(1) The "Central" has been, to all appearances, saved from official frowns! The "Chronicle" has been the honoured recipient of Bureaucratic disfavours!

(2) Hence the General Manager, and now the Managing Director, Mr. Sohrab Ponchkhanavala, is enjoying perfect freedom and confidence of the Government; and the Editor of the "Chronicle," Mr. B. G. Horniman, was deported from these shores silently, secretly and from his sick bed, and is even denied a fair trial in England!

And while we wish the Central Bank plenty and prosperity, we also suggest to the Directors to have the name of Pherozeshah Mehta inscribed in all their stationery, publications, statements, etc.:—

"FOUNDED BY PHEROZESHAH MEHTA."

May we also wish, that the "Chronicle" may at an early date have its own Building, its own Reserve Fund, and its old Editor, again in our midst: for that is the expressed wish of your good self and of all your Readers! May Mehta's Blessings descend on the "Chronicle" and the "Central"! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S "AT HOME."

Mr. Sorabji N. Pochkhanawalla, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India was "At Home" to the representatives of the Press, yesterday afternoon.

The function took place at the Bank's new premises, Hornby Road. The premises were pompously decorated with flags. The new building is as commodious as it is well-ventilated.

Mr. Pochkhanawalla has spared no pains in bringing this Bank to the level of other well-known banks of this country in a very short period. The Bank was established on the 21st December, 1911 by the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. The whole organisation of the Bank is managed, worked and controlled by Indians. The total working Capital of the Bank amounts to nearly Rs. 12 crores.

The special features, which the Bank has opened in the New Premises besides the usual Departments of Banking are:—

(1) The Ladies' Department, where Lady Customers of the Bank are attended to by Lady Assistants only.

(2) Home Savings Safe Account. This is a new innovation in Savings-Bank Account. In ordinary Savings Bank the account is opened for a small sum, but every small saving is, as a rule, not taken by the Depositor to the Bank for being credited to his account, and it is only after a decent sum is gathered that the amount is taken for credit of the Savings' Bank Account. The result is that very often a few Rupees saved here and there are spent away before they could be taken to the Bank, and there is hardly any system of thrift and economy practised for a regular saving. In our present system, we would supply a box in which money may be put in but could only be taken out in the Bank. Every pie of your Saving can be gathered in it from time to time and as soon as the box is half or whole filled, it can be brought into the Bank and the contents may be credited to the "Savings-Bank" account. Every member of a family can make his own saving in separate boxes supplied to them.

It is so arranged that as soon as the credit balance of the "Home Savings Account" amounts to Rs. 100 and over it is automatically transferred to a Fixed Deposit Account for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum unless the depositor closes to let it remain at 4 per cent per annum in the "Savings Bank Account." The Depositor is also allowed the facility to get a loan on his deposits at 7½ per annum in case he requires a loan from his Fixed Deposit Account running at 12 months.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting, 233, Hornby Road, 3-30 p.m.

The Central Bank: Opening of new premises, 5 p.m.

Mr. Israel Cohen's address on "Great Britain, Palestine and the Jews", at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

Mahatma Gandhi's lecture on "The Present Situation", Jitekar's Chawl, Thakurdwar, 8-30 a.m.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE
Justice or Social Amenities?	6
Syria	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
REUTER'S TELEGRAMS	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	8
GENERAL NEWS	
Gujarat Notes	12
"We will not flinch!"	13
Simla Exodus Again!	11
LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Veterinary College	11
Bombay Council	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	6

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

		Arr. H	Arr. M	Dep. H	Dep. M
Punjab Mail	—	17	0	13	0
Calcutta Mail via Jubbulpore		13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur		8	0	13	30
Madras Mail	—	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	—	11	30	14	45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express		12	0	14	15
Poona Express	—	19	40	7	55
Delhi & Lucknow Express		9	0	21	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

		Arr H	Arr M	Dep H	Dep M
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	—	14	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	—	11	10	20	20
Kathiawar Express	—	7	45	20	45
Fast Passenger	—	21	30	7	20

NOTE.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

BAND PERFORMANCE.

The Band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15.

LATE MR. J. McDERMOTT.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. J. McDermott, who died on the 11th instant at his residence "Anik House."

Mr. McDermott was Superintendent of Police. He retired from service on pension in December 1907.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Gandgarva Natak Mandali will stage a Benefit performance of the play "Ekach Pyla" in aid of the Gokhale Education Society, to-day (Wednesday) in the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, at 8-30 p.m. S.T.D. Mr. M. R. Jaykar will preside. Lovers of Drama are requested to help the Society.

BOMBAY MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION.

The first annual general meeting of the Union was held last Sunday, at Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, with Mr. Sankar Lal Banker, in the chair.

On the opening of the proceedings, the account of the last year was placed before the members for inspection, then printed rules and regulations were read and unanimously passed.

LECTURE BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

Under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, Indian Home Rule League and the National Union, a public lecture will be delivered by Mahatma Gandhi on the "Present Situation" this morning at 8-30 a.m. (Wednesday the 16th instant) at Haji Mia Jitekar's Chawl, Thakurdwar. All are cordially invited to attend.

RUN OVER BY VICTORIA WHILE SLEEPING.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Buldeo Andhia, a Hindu labourer aged about nineteen. The deceased on the night of the 6th instant was sleeping on the road near Mulji Jetha Market, and about 2 a.m., the next morning, he was heard shouting that a victoria had passed over his chest. But no body could come to his help until the victoria had bolted away. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by injuries sustained by his having been run over by a carriage which could not be traced.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND DOMICILED EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

On Saturday, the Bombay Provincial Committee met, at their offices at Colaba and transacted the following:—

The draft rules for bringing into effect Provincial autonomy was discussed and are being circulated to the Committee for expression of opinion to suit local conditions. During the week the Provincial Branch will be registered under the Companies Act of 1913. An Employment Securing Bureau in number of the communities was established. Finally the Rules for governing the Propagenda Fund of this Presidency were framed and a Committee, consisting of Mr. Kennedy as Chairman, Mr. Hammond as Treasurer, Mr. Wise as Secretary, Miss Woods and Mr. Glenduming as Members, were duly constituted.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, March 16, 1921.

JUSTICE OR SOCIAL AMENITIES ?

How are social amenities between Europeans and Indians to be improved? The matter has been occupying the attention of a large number of people who esteem friendliness as an Imperial necessity, and we have had a crop of jejune suggestions from divers quarters. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said after a Rotary Club oration that social entertainments, dinners and tea were good for washing down bitterness. Mr. Curtis is of the view that the hundreds of European cads who thrive amongst the community in India should be curbed with special powers of deportation by the Viceroy. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who claims to have dealt with thousands of revolutionaries in India and who was innocent of malice in the control of the Punjab operations last year, opines that if only Mr. Gandhi were annihilated harmony could reign as between Europeans and Indians in the country he so much loved. Sir Francis Younghusband airs the view that the Governor, preferably in future of the blood-royal, should be a centre of social attractions in India. The European Associationist is content with things as they are confident of the justice of his rule in the East, and denies the existence of any supercilious attitude on the part of the European. The fact that a human being compelled his fellow-creatures to crawl on the earth, does not excite his disapproval. It is this insensitiveness to moral wrong, where "natives" are the injured party, that is at the bottom of the perpetual rancour between the races in the country. How many Indians, we wonder, have discussed the "crawling order" with average Europeans? We may state it that the European not only affirms it to be right, but is offended with the Indian who does not agree with him. The arrogance has been so bred in their bones that they suffer from moral anaesthesia in their estimation of wrong-doing to Indians. There is thus a vast dissimilarity of outlook between the Indian and the Associationist in the valuation of the rights of Indians, which, after all, is the problem beneath social amenities. Give the European the token of inferiority, and he evinces brusque cordiality. The Indian bearer or the *ayah* finds it easy to enter and get out of a first class compartment occupied by Europeans, but when an Indian with a ticket of his own and without subservience appears there is the "row" of common-place experience under which every Indian has suffered some time in his life. The average European in India is liable to turn cad if he loses his balance and nothing upsets his balance so much as a supposed affront to his superiority in the land. That is the crux of the latent animosity in the country which neither libations of tea nor State-documents have altered.

The European does for his own ends, coming as he does, does not merge socially amongst the people, and without the assimilation of domicile, there cannot be a common ideal of conduct or patriotism. The Aryans and the Mughals treated the land as their own home, while the British are unassimilible and cannot evolve like interests. It is useless to treat the problem as a superficial one, to be solved by courtesies, because on the acid test of right and wrong, the two races are found in opposite camps. A few there are and more there will be, who get reconciled with, and are enthusiastic for, the freedom of India, and the full stature of the Indians; for such there is room in India inasmuch as they share the aspirations of India without the factious discord and oppression dear to the jaunty Imperialist. Mr. Curtis wants the forcible elimination of the cad, but he forgets that no Viceroy would attempt anything so perilous. In fact a Viceroy suspected of sympathy towards Indians was very near being deported himself in a chartered vessel by the Europeans of Calcutta. The fact has been recorded by Buckland. The boot is really on the other leg. The one European deported from India since the days of Silk Buckingham earned his misfortune not because he was insolent towards Indians but because he was sympathetic—dangerously sympathetic,—towards them. The Sea Customs Act is abused not to prevent the entry of journals that vilify the Indian and decree everlasting helotry for him but to prevent the entry of journals that affirm that Indians ought to be free like the British in Britain. The law lets in the "Morning Post", not the "Daily Herald"; allows the rubbishy lucubrations of Chesney, but not the "Awakening of Asia" by Hyndman. Mr. Curtis evidently does not know his European and he knows little of his Viceroy. For power is exercised inside out for the prejudice of the Indian.

The answer is also made that if the European were so insolent, the courts would be full of suits by the litigious Oriental, and also that Indians would retaliate. In ten cases of assault, nine are patiently borne by the victims and where the one succumbs, the jury acquits the offender on the plea of spleen-rupture or, at worst, convicts for a minor offence. It is not his physical courage, but his aggrandising habit and his confidence about the Indian yielding, which makes the European masterful in personal conduct. He has no consequences to be afraid of, because after murder he is generally indicted for manslaughter or grievous hurt, convicted of simple hurt by his jury, lectured by the judge and given a fine or nominal imprisonment. Sergeant Davis horsewhipped students at Meerut because they cheered a winning team. As the principal espoused their cause, the perjuries of defence were reluctantly discarded by the court, and the offender was given a fine of Rs. 15. Moreover, a European has only to deny a thing to be honoured as a truth-teller by judge and jury; where he is in difficulty, it is discovered that he is the product of a "Christian Home" and, therefore, of immaculate inclinations. There are hence on the side of the European the bias of domineering, the certainty of assistance during proceedings and a fearlessness of the outcome of the law. On the side of the Indian, there are the elements of passive fatalism, of ignorance, of the risk of justice being cheated and the dread of subsequent evil from those in power. If the European is in trouble for murder, he turns to assistance from the Defence Fund of his Association and the affair is treated with the engrossing interest due to an issue of "prestige". Sir Francis Younghusband's solution of a Royal Governor must be noticed, because a certain number of Englishmen seem to think that the installation of an individual of royal dissent, will be followed by an "outburst" of loyalty and the forgetting of wrongs. The opiate is out of date. Simla may be made the permanent abode of the royal family, but the factor of sentiment is liable to be exaggerated in the understanding of Indian aspirations. The crucial test will be how far these things will affect the march towards *Swaraj*. It is the system we are against, and in the real evolution of *swaraj* and the enactment of beneficent legislation, the system will overpower the man, whether he is a heaven-born genius or an asthmatic mule. The vaunt of Sir Michael O'Dwyer is an incitement to them....Mr. Curtis' remedy will result in the lynching of a resolute Viceroy. Sir Francis Younghusband's bahadurism will not work except to the demoralisation of Indians and the royalisation of extravagant courts. And Mr. Banerjea's tea is, today, the weakest of solvents.

SYRIA.

The British, Mr. Churchill tells us, are soon to give self-government to Mesopotamia; but are they going to do the same for Palestine, and are the French prepared to do the same for Syria confining their relation to those countries henceforth within the limits of the proper function of a mandatory which is to give assistance and advice to a popular Government? The case of Syria and Palestine is a hard one, and reflects but little credit on the honesty of the Allies or even on their knowledge of modern geography. For the two countries are really one, Palestine being nothing more than the southernmost district of Syria in the opinion of the Arabic-speaking inhabitants, whether Muslims, Jews or Christians. Though there was a demand for local autonomy in Syria previous to the war, and that demand was quickened during the war in certain sections of the population by the talk of "liberation" of the Arabs which formed so prominent a part of Britain's wartime propaganda, there was never any wish for foreign rule. If some of the people of Syria welcomed the arrival of the British troops, it was because of the relief from hard conditions incidental to defence and on the understanding that the British troops were going to liberate them not enslave them. To lend a colour to the talk of liberation, Prince Faisal and his horde of wild Hejjazi tribesmen were allowed a triumphal entry into Damascus and an Arab kingdom was proclaimed there. But the effect upon the Damascenes was one of horror rather than rejoicing, when they saw the desert riders dashing through their narrow streets full tilt and firing shots at random, smashing trams and telegraph wires and telephones—all the tokens of material improvement which the Turks had left. The Bedawi has always been regarded by the settled population as an enemy, the desert where he wanders as a hostile country because lawless.

In the lifetime of the present writer the Turkish Government had pushed back the desert quite fifty miles all down the Syrian frontier, making a vast tract of territory safe for travel and for commerce. Armed desert cavalry had not been seen for fifty years in the Damascus streets. The people said: "The Turks kept back the desert. The English have let in the desert, to destroy us." Consequently there was no enthusiasm for the Arab Kingdom. The Syrians had been promised self-determination; they had not the slightest wish to be annexed to a "kingdom" of the Hejjaz of which those wild Hejjazi tribesmen, hungry for the loot of Syria, were the symbol. To the Amir Faisal personally they had no objection because he in education, manners and complexion impressed them as a Turk and not a desert Arab; and when he readily accepted their conditions that Syria should be a separate kingdom, in which no Hejjazi brigand should be eligible for a post, and that the Arab horsemen should be sent back to the desert—they acclaimed him king; and a congress of the inhabitants of "Palestine" assembled at Jerusalem representative of the Muslim and the Christian elements which together form nearly nine-tenths of the population proclaimed their wish to stand in with the rest of Syria. It was the sentiment of the Syrians, their objection to a foreign yoke, and their desire to keep the sense of Muslim unity intact, which forced the Amir to enter into those friendly relations with Mustafa Kemal Pasha, which the French seized as a pretext for their "conquest" of Syria.

The manner of that "conquest" has been already described by us more than once. The readiness of Faisal to conform to every wish of the Allies, his trust in all the protestations he had heard in Paris led him to put faith in General Gourand's good intentions. At the suggestion of the Frenchman he disarmed his troops, thus placing Syria at the mercy of the enemy—for an enemy of Syrian aspirations has France proved herself. Some Syrian patriots put up a fight, but were soon overpowered. Faisal and all his friends were driven out and the French entered Damascus in "triumph"! It is not a pretty story to be told of the Allies; no more is the story of the betrayal of the hopes of the people of the South of Syria, Palestine so-called. In fact the Allies—the English in particular, since they alone can rank as conquerors of Turkey—have treated their Arab "friends" as badly as their Turkish enemies, breaking every promise that they made to them, and thus creating an impression throughout Asia that England's promises are henceforth to be counted worthless. If the British give self-government to the Arabic-speaking peoples of Mesopotamia they must give self-government to "Palestine" in like measure, and force or shame the French to do the same for Syria. We do not base our argument, it will be seen, on Muslim religious grounds. We have no need to do so. If the British Government will but abide by their own promises made to Muslims, whether they be Arabic-speaking or Turkish-speaking or Urdu-speaking; if they will but conform to the standard of their own protestations, if they will but consider their own honour, their own good repute in Eastern lands, the Muslims of the world will be contented.

Notes of the Day.

The Andamans

The declaration of the intention of the Government of India to abandon altogether the penal settlement in the Andamans at the earliest possible moment will be widely welcomed. From Sir William Vincent's statement in the Legislative Assembly it is obvious that it is the pressure of public opinion much more than the report of the Jail Committee, that induced the Government to entertain the idea of effacing altogether this "hell upon earth." As Col. Wedgwood aptly characterised the conditions obtaining in the Andamans. Probably, Col. Wedgwood's most scathing denunciation of these conditions had more to do with the Government's solve to abandon the settlement than anything else. However, by deciding to effect this reform, the Government of India will be removing a long-standing blot on the administration. We hope there will be no avoidable delay in carrying the decision into effect. The announcement that Government have issued orders for the immediate repatriation of all political prisoners and women convicts will also be welcomed by the public. Is it too much to expect that the occasion should be taken to set at liberty all those who have been convicted for purely political offences?

Combating Non-Cooperation.

Here is a typical instance of how district officials in Behar and Orissa are acting up to Lord Sinha's instructions to them to combat the Non-cooperation movement by "every means in their power." There is a tiny village, by name Rajkhani, in Muzzaffar District, which has an upper primary school. At the head of this school was one Biseshwar Thakur, who was paid Rs. 9 per month. The school building belongs to the villagers and it is in receipt of Rs. 15 per month as grant-in-aid from the District Board. Recently, it is stated, the School Committee resolved to "nationalise" the school and, finding that this head-master was not in sympathy with the idea, dismissed him. The teacher is reported to have subsequently gone to Muzaffarpur and complained to the District Magistrate that Ganga Prasad Sahee and others, who are substantial men of the village, and some of whom were connected with the school, came to the school, delivered lectures on Non-cooperation and subsequently tried to turn him i.e., the headmaster, out of the school, "with the help of "deadly weapons" and that "his life was threatened and so he had come for protection to the Magistrate. What followed is described by a correspondent of "The Searchlight," who writes:—"The Magistrate issued warrant of arrest against Ganga Prasad Sahee, Michila Prasad Sahee, Serjug Prasad Sahee, Jantuna Prasad Sahee Mathura Prasad, Ramcharter and Jangbahadur. In the morning of the 28th February Mr. A. R. Toplis, the District Magistrate, the S.P., Reserve Inspector and a European Planter, with a larger number of Gurkhas left Muzaffarpur on about 6 motor cars. On their arrival in the village the people were all taken aback at this exhibition of force by the district authorities. The accused at once surrendered themselves and were brought to Muzaffarpur. They were remanded to Hajat and were released on bail." Thus the whole machinery of the Government was moved only on the ground that the affair had some connection with the Non-cooperation movement. It is stated that as a result of this striking demonstration of official might there is great commotion in the village.

"Not Guilty."

On February 19th, the following statement appeared in these columns:

"Lord Willingdon's Government have most improperly tried to anticipate the decision of the local Council by announcing through the channel of the Publicity Board that this year only the Governor, the Executive Council members and their secretaries will proceed to Ootacamund, leaving the Ministers and the under-secretaries to the joys of the plains. It is most objectionable on the part of the Madras Government to influence the decision of their Council in this precipitate manner. Secondly, the distinction made between the Executive members and Ministers is highly invidious."

We now hear from Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information, Bombay, on the authority of Mr. J. T. Gwynne, Director of Information, Madras, that "no announcement on this subject was made by the Government through the Publicity Board or Bureau or through any other channel before the subject was debated in the Legislative Council, nor has any distinction been made between the Executive Members and Ministers." He encloses the report of a debate upon the subject taken from the "Hindu" of Feb. 17, which confirms his statement. "I expect what happened" writes Mr. Gennings, "was that your correspondent, like certain members of the Madras Legislative Council, assumed that the notice in the "Madras Mail" was officially inspired." Very possibly. But Mr. Gennings will no doubt admit that, in the case of a department whose activities are so mysterious, their limits being unknown to the public, such an assumption in both cases was entirely natural. We are glad to know that in the present instance, it was wrong.

"Postal Efficiency."

Here is the latest instance of "efficiency" obtaining in the Postal Department of this country, for which huge sums are voted year by year. The Manager of the office of this journal received yesterday by post an acknowledgement, duly signed by the payee, of a telegraphic money order sent by the former so far back as the 12th of last month. The money order was payable to a person living at Madhupur, in Bengal and the postal acknowledgement itself bears the stamp mark of 14th February 1921, the date of payment. Why it should have taken the Postal Department one full month to convey the acknowledgment from a town in Bengal to an address in Bombay, we leave it to the higher-ups in the Department concerned to explain.

"ALLIES' UNFULFILLABLE DEMANDS."

REJECTION ENDORSED BY REICHSTAG.

VON SIMONS DECLARES FOR A MIDDLE PATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 15.

A Berlin message states that in the Reichstag yesterday the proceedings of the London Conference were debated and Coalition resolution was adopted by 268 votes to 49, endorsing the Government's persistence in the rejection of the unfulfillable demands, notwithstanding the Entente sanctions. Von Simons said that the Government must strive to find a middle path rendering possible the submission counter-proposals on a different basis.

GERMAN REPARATIONS RECOVERY BILL.

METHODS OF APPLYING THE S CREW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 15.

The Text of the German Reparations Recovery Bill which is now published, provides that purchasers shall pay to the commissioners of customs and excise such proportion of the value of the imported German goods, not exceeding fifty per cent, as the Treasury may prescribe. The Commissioners shall pay the money into a special account to be applied to the discharge of Germany's obligations under the Treaty of Versailles. The Act applies to all German goods whether they come direct or not with the exception of goods imported for exportation after transit, through the United Kingdom or by the way of transhipment. The value will be referred to a referee appointed by the Treasury. The Commissioners may require the importers to furnish particulars with regard to the country of manufacture and the production of the goods.

If the Act threatens hardship in the case of contracts arranged before March 8th, application may be made to the High Court to secure the suspension or annulment of any proceedings for the enforcement of the contracts. The Board of Trade may reduce the payments to the Commissioners or exempt certain goods on the recommendation of the committee of experts which the Board will appoint.

PROTEST AGAINST ALLIED OCCUPATION.

MANUFACTURERS TO DECLARE LOCK-OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. midnight, March 15.

Paris.—The manufacturers of Duisburg, Duesseldorf and Ruhrort inspired by Stinne's group have decided to declare a lockout, as a protest against the extended Allied occupation and aiming at stoppage of production.

BOYCOTT OF ALLIED GOODS URGED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. midnight, March 15.

Berlin.—A telegram from Stuttgart states that anger at the new penalties has evoked a joint appeal from the Wurtemberg Chambers of Commerce, arguing that business men and population should boycott the British, French and Belgian goods until the objectionable measures have been revoked.

CHINESE SILK.

PRICE TO RISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. midnight, March 15.

Shanghai.—Six million dollars damage has been caused by huge fire at some silk warehouses which destroyed half the existing stocks. It is therefore inevitable that export price of silk will rise.

DEATH OF A THOUGHT READER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. midnight, March 15.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Capper.

[The late Mr. Alfred Octavious Capper was a demonstrator of thought transmission and other mysterious phenomena. For the 30 years he had presented his drawing room entertainment and thought-reading seance in most towns of the United Kingdom, also in France, Switzerland and Italy. He had appeared by Royal Command at Windsor Castle and Marlborough House, and had personally "experienced" in thought-reading with King George and the Duke of Connaught, also with Madame Sarah Bernhardt. He had appeared at 500 public and preparatory schools, his public performances having yielded over £60,000 to chartable institutions. He toured India, Burma, Malaya and Ceylon in 1912, travelling 50,000 miles and giving 200 seances. The War Charties realised £5,000 from his entertainment, which was witnessed by 600,000 soldiers in England, France and Germany. He has written "A Rambler's Recollections and Reflections."]

Her Majesty the Queen Empress has conveyed to Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford her gracious intention of becoming the patron of the Lady Chelmsford India League for Maternity and Child Welfare.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

ALLIES' AMENDED PROPOSALS.

PALTRY CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., March 15.

The Conference at St. James' Palace today handed to the Greek and Turkish delegates proposals for settlement in the Near East, the substance of which has already been cabled, but the following are amplifications and additions to the previous cablegrams:—

The Allies are prepared to concede to Turkey the Chairmanship of the Straits Commission, on which Turkey should have two votes instead of one and would admit the Turkish membership of the Commission to prepare the capitulation and are prepared to admit the increase of Turkish forces to thirty thousand special elements and forty-five thousand gendarmerie. The latter will be distributed in agreement between the Turkish Government and the Inter-Allied Commission. The proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers of the gendarmerie will be modified in a sense more favourable to Turkish desires and the number of Foreign officers will be reduced and distributed in agreement between the Turkish Government and the Inter-Allied Commission, which might likewise consent to an extension of the military schools. The extension of the periods specified for demobilisation and reduction of armaments would also be accepted.

In regard to the Straits, the Allies contemplate reducing the demilitarised zone (1) to Gallipoli and the Marmora Coast to Rodosto, (2) on the Asiatic Coast of Dardanelles from Tenedos to Karabiga, (3) on both shores of the Bosphoros to a depth of 20 to 25 kilometres, (4) to Islands commanding the Dardanelles in the Aegean and Marmora.

The Allies might consent to rapid evacuation of Constantinople and the Ismid Peninsula and to limit Allied occupation to Gallipoli and Chanak. They would also assent to Turkey maintaining troops in Constantinople and to Turkish right of free passage between Asia and Europe in the demilitarised zone of Bosphorus.

The Allies might be prepared to consider giving Turkey more satisfaction in the matter of her Naval force and to withdraw the provisions of the Armistice restricting Turkey's freedom to send officers abroad.

The Financial Commission would be placed under the presidency of Turkish Finance Minister and the Turkish delegate to the Commission with a vote regarding the Internal Finances of Turkey would also have consultative voice in questions affecting the financial interests of the Allies. The Turkish Government would be entitled to modify the Budget prepared in agreement between the Minister of Finance and the Financial Commission, but if the modifications were to disturb the financial equilibrium, the budget would return to the Commission for approval.

The Ottoman Government would regain liberty in regard to concessions and the suppression of Foreign Post Offices might be considered. The Vilayet of Smyrna would remain under Turkish sovereignty, but a Greek force would be maintained in the town of Smyrna, order in the rest of Sanjak being maintained by gendarmerie with Allied officers. A Christian Governor would be responsible for payments to the Turkish Government of annuities expanding with the prosperity of the province.

The Turkish delegates protested against the maintenance of a Greek garrison in Smyrna and also the abandonment of the Eastern Thrace Commission, but promised to submit proposals to the Governments at Constantinople and Angora.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the new proposals were prepared to meet the situation arising from the abandonment of the Commission of Enquiry, they superseded the original proposals and must be examined as a whole.

BOTH TURKS AND GREEKS DISAPPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd midnight, March 15.

Both the Turks and Greeks express disappointment at the Allies' proposals which, however, both recognise to be the Allies' last word. The Greeks are inclined to accept the proposals if the Turks do so immediately and thereby avoid Greek military complications in Asia Minor.

"SURPRISINGLY GENEROUS!"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. midnight, March 15.

The revision of the Treaty of Sevres in favour of Turkey has long been foreseen as inevitable, but the opinion is expressed that the Allies have offered the Turks surprisingly generous terms. The object in view is to secure Turkish goodwill. The principal objections against the provisions is that it enables Turkey to raise the armed forces 75,000 strong and will thus again raise her to the rank of a military power. Doubts are also felt as to how far other concessions will leave the Straits under an effective Allied Control.

DEATH OF LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 15.

The death is announced of Lady Henr Somerset.

Lord Sinha will receive an address from the Patna City Municipality on the 23rd instant.

The present session of the Behar and Orissa Council will terminate on the 22nd instant.

"SWARAJ INDIA'S GOAL."

AGA KHAN ON POLICY OF FORGIVE AND FORGET.

LORD READING ENTERTAINED BY INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Mar. 15.

Lord and Lady Reading were to-day entertained to a farewell luncheon at the Savoy Hotel by the Indians in London. The Large and distinguished company present included Lord Lytton.

H. H. the Aga Khan, presiding paid tribute to the courage and patriotism of Lord Reading in undertaking the difficult task. Referring to the Duke of Connaught's appeal to forget and forgive the unhappy events in the Punjab the Aga Khan said the necessary accompaniment to forgetfulness and forgiveness was the sense of equal citizenship in the British Empire. There was no room in post-war India for arbitrary divisions into first and second class categories of citizenship. The treatment of Turkey would be regarded as the test, whether or not, India in the full sense was to be regarded as a partner in the Empire. The Indians had asked unitedly for the full revision of the Treaty of Sevres and he believed that if this great act of justice and recognition of India's *locus standi* were done, new helpful spirit would arise in India. There could be no better augury of success of the application of Lord Reading's great qualities of mind and heart towards India than the revision of the Turkish Peace Treaty on lines acceptable to Indian sentiment, which would constitute the first united attempt of Britain and India to apply to the great imperial problem—the principle of Swaraj—which was now universally acknowledged to be India's goal.

Lord Reading, who was enthusiastically received, said he was afraid he could not deal with the subject of which the Aga Khan had spoken because he was still only Viceroy-Designate. He dwelt on the importance of sympathy and understanding between the Indians and the British. He paid a tribute to the superb gallantry and extraordinary devotion of India during the war. Whatever might happen in future, whatever difficulties there might be at the moment, that one great moment would remain. He did not minimise the difficulties but the way to deal with difficulties was to face them. He was not unhopeful. On the contrary, he believed that Britain and India were both striving to reach the same pinnacle and our efforts might be the coordinated efforts of the peoples marching in partnership (Cheers). He said he was going to India determined to do his utmost and believing that Indians would try at the outset to give faith to him, until they found him undeserving of it. If they believed he was animated with the best motives he did not doubt that the efforts which he and those associated with him would make would lead to greater happiness and prosperity.

INDIAN DIVORCES IN ENGLAND.

PROPOSED VALIDATING BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. March 15.

It is stated that the Attorney-General will consult the Legal Department of the India Office with a view to introducing a bill validating Indian divorces in England.

BRITISH UNITS IN INDIA.

QUESTION OF ESTABLISHMENT BEING DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. March 15.

With regard to the Army Estimates for 1921-1922, it is stated that the establishment of British units in India is still being discussed with the Government of India.

ABOLITION OF SILVER CURRENCY IN EAST AFRICA.

MAJORITY REPORT OF CURRENCY COMMITTEE APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. March 15.

A message from Nairobi states that the Legislative Council has adopted the majority report of the Currency Committee in favour of abolition of rupee. The adoption of sterling currency and the redemption of rupees with florin notes only. This means a settlement of the crisis is expected.

Official & Personal.

Sir George Lloyd was the guest of the President and members of the Municipal Corporation Dinner at the Municipal Hall, last night.

Lady Lloyd attended Sir Stanley Reed's lecture on the "League of Nations" at Lady Petit's House on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Jamnadas Bhagwandas of Bombay has given Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) to the Bai Ruxmani Vijbhukhandas Female Hospital. He has also sent small amounts to various charitable institution at Bombay, Nasik, Surat, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Benares and Hardwar.

We are also informed that he is going to give a good sum of money to the National College and the Rashtriasala.

"JUSTICE ACCORDING TO EQUITY."

LORD READING'S IDEALISM.

NEW ERA OF PARTNERSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.

Sir Syed Ali Imam, Prime Minister to H. E. H. the Nizam if Hyderabad last night gave a dinner in honour of Lord and Lady Reading. In the course of his speech Sir Ali Imam paid a tribute to Mr. Montagu's battle for Indian freedom undaunted and undismayed against tremendous opposition. Lord Hardinge by his readiness to denude Indian troops in the crisis of 1914 showed confidence in Indian loyalty which had been well repaid. Lord Readings acceptance of the Viceroyalty at great personal sacrifice had done immense service to the Empire. It was of the utmost importance at this juncture that India should have the service of a talented and qualified Englishman. He assured Lord Reading of his wholehearted cooperation in every matter that served the interests of India and the consolidation of the Empire.

Lord Reading replied that the only respect in which he disagreed with Sir Ali Amam's speech was its reference to the sacrifice on his part. Any man entrusted with a great share of the affairs of three hundred million people was bound to say that God had indeed been good to him. He had not been attracted to the Viceroyalty by any thought of a magnificent life, but because he had been selected as fitted for the post. Lord Reading continued to say he was proud of this great opportunity to enter a higher sphere and fulfil a still higher mission. He had been called upon to administer justice according to law. Now he was going to India to administer justice according to equity. He was going there with great hopefulness that he might be able to achieve things and help in the creation of an atmosphere in which there would be radiation of sympathy and mutual understanding between Government and people. He hoped to administer justice without distinction of race or creed. Conscious of his great responsibilities he would pray every morning and night that he might be equal to the great burden entrusted to him.

Mr. Montagu proposed the health of the Nizam, his Prime Minister and Lady Imam paying a warm tribute to the Nizam's ever generous help in men, money and munitions during the war. Although there were difficulties and serious obstacles in India, he was profoundly convinced that they would disappear and that England and India would enter upon a new era of happy co-operation and partnership.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COMMONS AGREE TO APPOINT ELEVEN MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., March 15.

The House of Commons to-day agreed to the motion to appoint eleven Commoners as members of the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs.

Col. Yate previously protested on the ground that Mr. Montagu had not carried out the undertaking to appoint a fresh committee and that five of these members were pledged by speeches on the Second Reading to vote in favour of the Burma Bill, which Mr. Montagu was introducing against the wishes of the Government of India.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had not broken any undertaking and emphasised that this was an entirely new committee for a different purpose from the Joint Select Committee of last year. He expressed the opinion that it was a very bad argument to say that members who had ever partaken in discussion on Indian Affairs should be disqualified from membership. The new committee included many men who had not served on the last and many who had, but they by no means necessarily took the same view of the Burma Bill. The members of the old committee ought not to be disqualified from the new committee.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

IMPROVING IN HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 15.

Pandit Madan Mohan Laiviya, who has been ill for some time, is improving and expects to be quite well in a few days.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

AGAIN SUFFERING FROM INFLUENZA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHANTINIKETAN, Mar. 14.

Mr. C. F. Andrews is again suffering from an attack of influenza, and is obliged to cancel all immediate engagements.

MOB CAPTURE SHRINE AT NANKANA.

21 ARRESTS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 14.

It is stated officially, a mob of 150 men on the 6th March, a took forcible possession of a rich shrine at Nankana near Raowind, in the Lahore district. Twenty-one persons have been arrested.

INDIAN MOSLEM DELEGATION.

RECEIVED BY MR. MONTAGU.

REVISION OF SEVRES TREATY URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. March 15.

Mr. Montagu to-day received at the India Office the Indian Moslem delegation to the Near East Conference.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day received the Indian Moslem delegation at Downing Street. The delegation urged the modification of the Sevres Treaty in favour of Turkey.

ANTI-CHURCHILL DEMONSTRATION IN CAIRO.

NO ONE KILLED—ONLY NINE WOUNDED!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 15.

An Alexandria message says it is announced that nobody was killed in the anti Churchill demonstration, but that nine rioters were wounded by bullets and twenty police injured by stones. All is quiet to-day.

REPORTED TRUCE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SINN FEIN.

SURRENDER OF ARMS NOT TO BE INSISTED UPON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 15.

According to the "Sunday Express" truce negotiations have been opened with Sinn Fein. The proposals follow the lines those associated with the recent abortive effort of Archbishop Clue with the important concession not to insist upon surrender of arms which was the previous stumbling block. The name of the intermediary is not disclosed.

ANOTHER AMBUSH AT BALLINAMORE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 15.

Thirty Bedfordshires were to-day ambushed and fusilladed and bombed between Carrick-on-Shannon and Ballinamore. They repulsed their assilants seven of whose bodies have been found all in Republican uniforms. The military suffered no casualties.

SIX SINN FEINERS HANGED.

DUBLIN STOPS WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. midnight, March 15.

Six Sinn Feiners were hanged in Dublin this morning. Two had been convicted for murder in connection with the massacre of officers in Dublin in November and four for high treason in participation in an ambush. The men were hanged in pairs at hourly intervals. Extraordinary efforts were made to secure their reprieve including telegram from the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the King and Premier which, however, was fruitless. Work was stopped in Dublin in the forenoon as a protest and the Postal and Telegraph services were also suspended. There was a crowd of 20,000 outside gaol.

HIRA SHOOTING CASE

HIGH COURT SETS ASIDE ORDER OF ACQUITTAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

At the High Court to-day, Justices Tennon and Ghose delivered judgement in what is known as the Khoreal shooting case. In this case Mr. H. L. Read, a tea planter was acquitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar of causing grievous hurt. The prosecution case was that the accused made an immoral proposal to a cooly girl, named Hira, which was refused. Shortly after, one night he went to the cooly lines in front of Hira's father.

Against the order of acquittal, Hira's father moved the High Court. Their Lordships remarked in the couse of the judgement that the case had been tried in an atmosphere which was highly prejudicial to the interests of justice and that some observations made by the Deputy Commissioner were hardly judicial. They set aside the order of acquittal and directed the case to be retried and transferred it to the High Court Sessions.

A non-cooperator named Iddu Mijan of Lawapur is being charged under Section 509 I.P.C. for alleged threatening of a chaukidar for helping a woman to lodge a complaint for assault and not settling the dispute by private arbitration as advised by Mr. Gandhi. A charge has been framed against the accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty."

In pursuance of the policy enunciated in paragraph 310 of report on the Indian constitutional reforms and with the previous approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have issued orders for the separation of the Gwalior State from the Central India Agency with effect from the 15th March, 1921 and the establishment of direct relations between that State and the Government of India through a Resident of second class.

AUSTRIA FACED WITH COLLAPSE.

STATEMENT BY AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON ALLIES' ECONOMIC TROUBLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 15.

The London Conference to-day received the Austrian Chancellor, Mayer, who dwelt on the cruel privations of the Austrians and the necessity for procuring coal and foodstuffs. He thanked the Allies for their help in averting starvation, but contended that Austria had not been given a fair chance to carry out the conditions of the Treaty of St. Germain. He mentioned that direct taxes had increased eightfold since January, 1920 and customs duties seventyfold and nevertheless they were suffering from a deficit of 42 milliards, chiefly due to the state subsidies for food. The deficit would disappear if foodstuffs could be obtained on credit. Unless the Supreme Council pledged comprehensive help in the matter of credits, Austria would be faced with collapse.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the Allies were most anxious to help Austria's genuine distress but that they were themselves overburdened with economic troubles. The document submitted by Mayer will be examined by the financial experts.

ALLIED COMMERCIAL SANCTIONS.

LIBERALS AND LABOURITES CONDEMNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 16.

Criticisms in certain sections of the Press and in other quarters with regard to the soundness of the Allied Commercial sanctions was re-echoed in the House of Commons today, during the debate on the Reparations Recovery Bill. The Labour members and Liberals especially, condemned the measure on the ground that it would increase the cost of living in Britain and injur our export trade; moreover, the yield would be incommensurate with the dangers and difficulties entailed.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that if Germany honoured the Allied receipts, which would be given German sellers against half the purchase price of goods exported to the Allies, the Bill would work smoothly, but in the event of her refusal the Bill would operate as a penalty excluding German goods from Britain.

CABLE ITEMS.

Lord Reading accompanied by Lord Incape to-day inspected his quarters on Kaiser-I-Hind at Tilbury prior to the steamship's sailing for India this afternoon. Lord Reading will join at Marseilles.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns from Bagdad that the first cargo of Mesopotamian cotton consisting of ninety bales was shipped from Bagdad on March 9th.

London, March 13—Port Said.—The Malaya has arrived and is proceeding to Marseilles on March 13th.

Marseilles—The Maharajah of Kapurthala and Sir Conan Doyle have arrived from India and proceeded overland to London.

The Allied Financial experts, presided over by Mr. Chamberlain, today, heard Mayer deliver a lengthy speech and deliberated on the Austrian situation, which will be considered by the Allied Governments.

Madrid.—The new Cabinet has been formed under the Presidency of the late Premier, Signor Allendesalzar.

Berlin.—All Federal States of the Imperial Council with the exception of Bavaria, who dissented, have passed a bill providing for execution of the Peace Treaty articles prohibiting existence of the so-called self-protection organisations.

Sir Edward Grigg, Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales will shortly succeed Mr, Philip Kerr, who is retiring, as Secretary to the Prime Minister.

Madrid.—The Anarchist, Atanco Mateo, has been arrested and confessed to have assassinated Dato. He also revealed the names of his accomplices.

Paris.—The district bye-elections in the Seine Department, which was a Socialist stronghold, has resulted in the return of two Government candidates who defeated two Communists by an absolute majority of 64,964 votes. The Socialists are apparently abstaining from supporting Communists.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 15.

Referring to the announcement in Reuter, the following telegram had been sent to Lord Ampthill, House of Lords, dated Delhi, 15th March:—

"European non-official members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly present in Delhi offer an emphatic protest against the Emergency Committee reported in the Reuter's message of the 10th March to have been formed to draw attention to the situation in India, as serving no useful purpose and calculated to exasperate public opinion and prejudice the effect of harmonious working here."

A Bahra correspondent reports that at a meeting of Kalwar Mahajins it was resolved to abstain from drinking and eating meat. Those guilty of drink would be subject to fines and ultimately if persisted in the guilty would be outcasted.

N. W. F. PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION SEVERELY CRITICISED.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 15.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning. The agenda paper contained 29 motions for reductions on the demands for grant. The question paper contained 15 questions, of which 14 stood in the name of Mr. S. Sinah.

Replying to Mr. Sinah, the Army Secretary said the Government of India had sent to the Secretary of State its views on the Medical Services Committee, but the Government did not propose to publish it. The President announced that the 26th instant would be devoted for non-official resolutions, while the ballot would be taken on the 15th. The Assembly then proceeded with grants.

On the motion of Mr. Hailey, a grant of Rs. 2,57,000 under superannuation allowance and pensions was agreed to.

Sir Thomas Holland introduced the head under stationery and printing and demanded a grant of Rs. 1,49,12,000.

Sir Frank Carter urged for the reduction of this figure by Rs. 10,00,000. He referred to the waste of stationery in Government offices and desired that the Finance Committee should scrutinise the various details of this expenditure.

Sir Thomas Holland explained that nine tenths of paper which was most important of all stationeries were being bought in this country. He welcomed this motion in so far as it would bring home to officials the necessity of effecting economy in the use of stationery. But the difficulty was that manufacturers in India demanded more than those abroad. In order to make Indian manufacturers realise the necessity of facing competition of the world, Government intended to bring certain special qualities of paper from abroad. Government also proposed to employ at the headquarters of the Government of India, Delhi, and Simla, stationery depots which would be in charge of stationeries department.

Dr. Nandlal referred to the increase in the staff of the reading branch in the Central Press and wanted an explanation as to the necessity for incurring Rs. 44,000 more than last year. Similarly he pointed to another item of extravagance, as he called it, under Central Stores and pressed that Government should check such increase in expenditure.

Mr. Venkatapatiraju, Mr. Norton and Mr. J. Chowdhuri supported the motion in the interests of economy.

Sir Frank Carter wanted to withdraw his motion in the face of Sir Thomas Holland's assurance to effect economy. The leave to withdraw the motion was not given by many members and the motion for reduction by ten lakhs was eventually carried by a majority.

Sir Thomas Holland briefly replied to the debate on the main question of total demand which was then accepted as reduced.

Mr. Hailey demanded a grant of Rs. 50,28,000 under the miscellaneous head. Mr. Lathe moved that the reserve at the disposal of the Finance Department be reduced.

Mr. Hailey agreed to reduce the demand from ten to five lakhs and he assured that the Finance Department would endeavour to carry on with that provision.

Mr. Lathe agreed to raise his figure to five lakhs and his amended motion was carried.

Here Sir Sivaswamy Iyer asked details of the budgetted expenditure amounting to twenty lakhs for the Prince of Wales' visit out of which Rs. 2,11,000 had been already spent on the Duke's visit. Mr. Hailey agreed to lay on the table a statement giving details.

The total demand under the miscellaneous head was agreed to after reduction of five lakhs had been carried.

Mr. Hailey demanded a grant of Rs. 62,84,000 under head adjustments. This was agreed to.

N.-W. F. PROVINCE ADMINISTRATION.

Dr. Sapru wanted a grant of Rs. 1,43,54,000 to meet the charges in respect of the administration of the North-west Frontier Province.

Mr. Iswar Saran, while moving that the provision of Rs. 3,20,000 for general administration be reduced by Rs. 20,000, said that his object was to draw the attention of the House to the unsatisfactory condition of administration in the North-west Frontier Province. The speaker referred to the article that had appeared in the "Tribune" of Lahore on the general administration of the N.-W. F. Here, in the Government of India, Indians were excluded from the foreign and political department, and in the N.-W. F. Province there was a practical exclusion of Indians from every branch of administration. This part of the administration had caused a great deal of dissatisfaction.

Mr. S. Sinha said the frontier raids had been nothing short of a scandal and unfortunately the victims of these outrages were Hindus. He felt very strongly over this question and in the near future he himself or some other member might come forward with a resolution to recommend the annexation of the N.-W. F. Province to the Punjab, for since the partition, crime had gone up. Another serious charge against Government was that Indians were excluded from all responsible posts in the Frontier Province. The Assembly ought to vote for reduction to impress upon the Government the strong feeling that existed inside and outside this Chamber upon the scandals of frontier raids.

Dr. Nandlal emphasised that the separation of the Frontier Province had been a failure and urged re-annexation on both political and economical grounds.

The Assembly, at this stage, adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

Reassembling after lunch, the Assembly proceeded with the discussion on the N.-W. F. Province.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer asked the Government as to what led them to separate the Frontier Province from the Punjab. If this special machinery was introduced to secure better administration of the Frontier, he was afraid that it would not succeed in bringing immunity from the trans-frontier raids.

Mr. J. L. Bhargava also supported the motion.

Dr. Sapru said that this question had been fully discussed two weeks ago on the motion of Dr. Nandlal and Government's position on the subject was the same as stated then. The House should remember that any interference in their frontier policy now, when important negotiation were being conducted at Kabul would result in complications. Proceeding, Dr. Sapru quoted instances to show that Mr. Ishwar Saran's allegations with regard to exclusions of Indians from higher public appointments in the frontier province were not all accurate. He, however, confessed that so far as other branches of political service were concerned such as appointments of Indians as Residents, Assistant Residents, there was a legitimate ground for grievance. He was authorised to state that the principle of taking Indians into higher political and foreign services has been conceded by Government and the scheme was being prepared which, when ready, would afford satisfaction to the public.

Regarding the considerations that led to separation of the Frontier Province from the Punjab, Dr. Sapru said that when the Frontier question was discussed in Parliament the Viceroy alone was congratulated or censured for the Frontier policy, with which he was not directly concerned. This system was considered irrational and thus a change was introduced so as to bring the Frontier under direct eye of Viceroy. Continuing the speaker said house would be gratified to know that a further scheme for giving representation to certain portions of N.-W. Frontier Province was under consideration which, when made public, give satisfaction. Government was also ready to agree to a round table conference with members of the House on their Frontier policy. Concluding, the Law Member said the problem had a good deal to do with finances. If Government could have spent more they would have, by this time, brought the disturbing Frontier factors under control.

Sarfaraz Hussain Khan agreed with Dr. Sapru and Chowdhuri Shahabudin.

Sardar Gujwean Singh advised the House to accept the Law Member's offer for a round table conference.

The motion for reduction of provision of Rs. 3,20,000 by Rs. 1,000 as already agreed to by Mr. Ishwar Saran was put to vote and lost.

NO CONVICT SETTLEMENT IN N.W.F.

Mr. Ishwar Saran next moved that provision of Rs. 7,35,000 for administration of justice be reduced by Rs. 30,000. He only wanted to know if there was no convict settlement in the N.W.F. Province.

Mr. Hailey said there was none.

Mr. Ishwar Saran, proceeding, observed that the Jail Committee report was a strong censure of the jail administration throughout India, including the North-West Frontier Province.

The President ruled the speaker out of order.

Mr. Ishwar Saran eventually withdrew his motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerjee urged reduction by Rs. 1,13,000 of Rs. 6,13,000 allotted under the subhead irrigation working expenses establishment.

The motion was eventually withdrawn.

At this stage, Mr. Iswar Saran replying to the main question emphasised that as far as higher posts in the N. W. F. Provinces were concerned there were practically no Indians. Dr. Sapru had referred to one Superintendent of Police, but that was not a post of higher service. Then he had said that one Indian was to be qualified this year to the I.C.S.

Dr. Sapru:—I rise to a point of order. What I said was one Indian had been sent.

"WHAT A GENEROUS GOVT!"

Mr. Iswar Saran:—Oh! What a generous Government! I want to say in plain and emphatic language that if Government thinks that by sending one man for being qualified to the I.C.S. or sending one or two men to the police department they will satisfy the growing aspirations of the people, they are sadly mistaken. The Hon. Law Member seems to think that he has given us a promise, but I do make a difference between promise and surrender. Even after raising of this debate a member of Government coolly rises and tells us on behalf of Government one man had been sent for the Civil Service and one for the Police Department and that that should satisfy us. If the Hon. Law Member will be pleased to look at the members of foreign and political department the injustice will become perfectly manifest.

MR. PRICE SUPPORTED DR. SAPRU.

The total demand under the N.W.F. Province was eventually carried.

EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Hailey moved for the grant of Rs. 1,07,73,000 for expenditure in England.

Mr. Lathe moved that the sum of Rs. 2,84,000 for expenses in connection with probationers for the Forest Department be omitted. He urged that recruitment and training of Indians for Imperial Forest Service be made in India rather than in England.

Mr. Hullah, Revenue Secretary, replying pointed out that for reasons unknown forest service had been unattractive to Indians but it had been now decided to recruit 10 per cent. of Indians to the Imperial Forest Service.

Mr. H. Vishindas asked the mover to withdraw his amendments after the explanation of Government.

Mr. C. Subrahmanyam supported Mr. Lathe, whose motion, he said, was moved in a very mild language. If forestry should be improved it must be by local Governments who should see that forest service was not closed to Indians.

Mr. Joshi complained that the vacancies in the Forest Service had not been announced in the papers before they were filled.

Mr. Wajir Hussain Ally observed that the present was an inopportune moment for pressing this motion.

Mr. Lathe, in summing up, pointed out that the entire service should be manned by Indians but, for the present, in view of Governments assurance he withdrew the motion and would wait and see what Government did.

Mr. P. L. Misra moved that the item of Rs. 1,20,000 intended for alteration of Grosvener Gardens be omitted.

Motion for reduction was withdrawn.

INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

Munshi Iswar Saran moved that provision of Rs. 50,000 for Indian Students Department be reduced by Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Norton here wanted to know whether the amount was provided as salaries to the two secretaries of the department.

Mr. Sharp:—The calculations are made at the India Office and it is impossible to furnish details about this item.

Mr. Iswar Saran, speaking on the motion pointed out that the feeling of Indian students in England was that this department was brought into existence to keep an eye on their politics. Two or three years ago the Indian National Congress had demanded abolition of this department which had not gained the goodwill of Indians or Indian students in England.

Mr. Sharp, replying, observed there must be an agency to look after Indian students in England, their needs and requirements. The function of this department was to deal with cases of Indian students who wanted advice on several points. It acted as a guardian of those students whose parents desired such guardianship.

Mr. Joshi who had understood the feelings of Indian students in England during his recent visit, observed that none of them expressed a good word in favour of this department. There was not the slightest doubt that an effort was being made by Government to control political opinions of students in England. "Leave students alone", said Mr. Joshi "in their political opinions and I am sure they would return to India with sane politics."

Dr. Nandlal emphasised that general feeling among students in England was that this department unnecessarily checked their free will and controlled their career. This department might better be abolished, as it had seldom helped students in their educational facilities.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said it would be a calamity if the Students Department were entirely abolished. He admitted that this department had in the past miserably failed to guide those whom it pretended to guide. The students were put in such atmosphere as to be turned against the national aspirations of India itself. Their residence in England was indecent and they were treated indifferently and were not admitted in high society. All these deficiencies were to be placed on the shoulders of the Indian students department. In the words of Mr. Gokhale it was criminal to send Indian students to England under the existing state of affairs. A radical change was now needed, but it could be effected not by abolishing the existing department, but by so arranging its personnel that it might become a source of real guidance and help to students.

MR. SHAFI'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Shafi said he was not prepared to say that there was no justification for complaints against working of Indian Students Department. It was in order to remove these grievances that the department had been taken away from the India Office and placed under the control of the High Commissioner, who would be under the control of the Government of India. As the Education Member, he would take every care to see that this department was hereafter conducted on the lines desired by the non-official members. He would also send a copy of this debate to Sir William Meyer, so that he might know the opinion of this House.

Mr. Pickford was surprised that though there had been many complaints from all classes of people in this matter of supreme importance, the India Office was unable to remedy the defects. Mr. Shafi's speech was an indictment on the whole machinery of the Whitehall. The speaker hoped that the Government of India would make suitable remedies to remedy the defects referred to.

Mr. Cotelingam observed that the entire blame could not be placed at the door of the Students' Department.

Mr. Iswar Saran withdrew his motion in view of Mr. Shafi's assurance.

BOMBAY MINT.

ROYAL MINT TO TAKE CHARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 15.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Assembly, when Mr. Hailey introduced the head under mint and demanded a grant of Rs. 21,45,000, Mr. Price asked what had become of the Bombay Mint.

Mr. Hailey said that the Government agreed in the Legislative Council last year to reopen that section of the Bombay Mint, which was devoted to coining sovereigns. The Government had since then been in correspondence with the Royal Mint and the latter had agreed to take charge of the Bombay mint very shortly. The demand was accepted.

Mr. Hailey next demanded a grant of Rs. 3,28,54,000 under the head, Exchange. Mr. Price wanted to know by way of information what would happen to these grants if the Exchange did not rise from where it stood now.

Mr. Hailey replied that if Mr. Price had given the House a formal notice of a question like this they could have had a general discussion on this subject. However, as Mr. Price only wanted an explanation, the speaker was willing to give it. If the Government's exchange transactions were not effected at one shilling eight pence, there would be extra expenditure.

The demand was accepted.

AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ROMANCE.

The Bandman Comedy Company gave a performance of "Romance" on Monday and last night. The play opens with a prologue in which a grand-father advises his grandson not to marry too much in haste, and then tells him the story of his youth, a matter of fifty years back. Fifty years ago, this grand-father, Thomas Armstrong, was a rector and as such had once gone to a party given by a rich banker by name Van Tuyl. There, he hears of and then meets Madame Margherita Cavallini an opera singer. Of course like all fools he starts with the belief that his beloved is as pure as an angel. But, he is soon disillusionized and learns to his horror that she has been the mistress Van Tuyl. Then like a clergyman which now comes at the top in him, he starts sermonizing to her. He expects her to repent and mend her ways. Of course, she does not reform, except in so much as to be able to teach him a moral lesson. She advises him at the end of the play that he must renounce her for, she will not marry him in other words.

There is nothing in the plot of the play that is pertinent or interesting. And then there is not much commendable in the acting. Mr. Carl Lawson was not in it, and so we were disappointed. Mr. Clive Woods as Thomas Armstrong in the prologue did not look like the grand-father but rather like the father of the young lover, who is in a hurry to get married. In the main story he was not convincing. We found it difficult to believe that he was really in love with the opera singer! Mr. Baverstock as Van Tuyl was better or perhaps the best of the lot. As for Miss Beryl Barraclough, we cannot but commend her for the foreign accent that she imitated so successfully. She is too heavy and sluggish to act vitally, but she did all she could to rise above her physiological and psychical obstacles, and she succeeded fairly well. The smaller parts were not worthy of much notice.

LATE DR. SOHRAB C. NARIMAN.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Sohrab Cursetji Nariman which took place in Bombay on Monday last at the age of 60. He was the first Parsi to get the degree of M.D. of the Bombay University in A.D. 1888. He was a Fellow of the Bombay University, and Examiner in medical examinations held by the same University. In the worst days of plague he did yeomen's service in the Parsi Plague Hospital. His services as the Chief Physician of the Parsi Fever Hospital were equally great, and were offered to the community as a labour of love, a little after the demise of the late Dr. Bahadurji. For this the Parsi community appreciated his services (which extended to 14 years) by presenting him twice silver caskets at the hands of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy. In November 1897 he was appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council for temporary plague duty in India and as Special Plague Medical Officer. In 1899 the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Bombay Government kept him in Europe for nearly three months to study bacteriology in the schools of Great Britain as well as the Pasteur Institute in Paris. He acted as Assistant Medical Officer in the Shoreditch Infirmary, England, for two years and the Medical Superintendent of the Infirmary testified to Dr. Nariman's abilities stating that "the experience he received here was very great and out of 472 beds, half the number i.e. 236 were in his charge." In his death which has so closely followed the death of another Great Parsi doctor, the late Dr. N. F. Surveyor, the Parsi community has lost one of its most prominet members and Bombay one of its ablest doctors.

DEATH OF COMMISSIONER FRENCH.

A GREAT SALVATIONIST.

We deeply regret to learn from Colonel Stanley Ewens, the Second-in-Charge of the Salvation Army in Western India, that he has this morning received a telegram from Ahmedabad informing him that Commissioner George French (Ajeet Singh) passed away early this morning.

The Commissioner had been feeling a little indisposed, but feeling better, left Bombay a week ago for a tour in Gujerat and the Panch Mahals. While away he was stricken down, and, notwithstanding the best of nursing and attention, passed away to-day. We offer our condolences to Mrs. French and their daughter.

It will be remembered that Commissioner and Mrs. French arrived in Bombay fifteen months ago to take charge of the Salvation Army operations throughout Western India.

BOMBAY LABOUR TROUBLE.

As was expected, the two thousand strikers of the Simplex Mill resumed to work on Monday when the authorities reinstated the dismissed jobber, Atmaram. The mill is now working as usual.

A few more strikers of Sewri Oil installations resumed duties yesterday, but the authorities have not as yet been able to fully tide over the difficulties caused by the strike.

The men of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown's workshop are still holding out and no sign of an early compromise is evident from any side.

The Allahabad University examinations commenced on March 14th, there being no obstruction of any kind by Non-Cooperator and everything went off as usual.

"REVOLUTIONARY AND ANARCHICAL!"

U. P. GOVT. ON NON-COOPERATION.

POLICY OF OPPOSITION ANNOUNCED.

OFFICIALS INVITED TO BREAK NEUTRALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 15.

The United Provinces Government has issued a communique as to its attitude towards the Non-Cooperation movement. It says the Non-Cooperation movement is specially designed to render the Government of this country impossible. It purports to act only on peaceful lines and to deprecate resort to violence. It is however becoming increasingly clear from experience if successful it must in the end lead to anarchy. This involves a constant risk of extended disorder and bloodshed, and it is the duty of all Government officers to intervene so far as they can in order to prevent what is in itself a subversive and an unlawful movement from bringing misfortune or disaster to the country at large.

The position, therefore, taken up by this Government is an opposition to the Non-Cooperation movement and it is the duty of all citizens without regard to their political views to oppose the movement, as it is frankly revolutionary and anarchical. Any existing prohibition to Government officers in regard to participation in political movements cannot apply to them when actively opposing the Non-Cooperation movement, and it is the policy of the Government to encourage all officials to declare themselves openly and actively against the movement.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST N. C. O.

BEHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Mar. 14.

At to-day's meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, a motion for omission of Rs. 3,300 voted for Publicity Bureau was rejected by 14 against 32. The Hon. Mr. Lemoseurier stated that the two courses available to combat Non-Cooperation were propaganda and repression. The Government was not anxious to resort to repression.

HOW TO COUNTERACT PRESENT UNREST.

NOT BY REPRESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 15.

At a meeting of officials and non-officials held at the Secretariat yesterday in connection with propaganda in the province, the Maharajadhiraj after pointing out that the unrest among the masses was mainly due to economic causes he suggested discouragement, as far as possible, of repressive measures and encouragement to starting of healthy propaganda and measures such as introduction of charkhas and improved handlooms, establishment of panchayats, advocating of temperance, prevention of profiteering especially of such necessaries of life as food and cloth, promotion of voluntariness amongst masses in connection with rural sanitation and education.

PONNANI KHILAFAT CASE.

FOUR MOHAMEDANS GET 6 MONTHS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Mar. 13.

The Palghat correspondent of the "Hindu" says four Mahomedans declined to furnish security in connection with the Ponnani Khilafat case and the Joint Magistrate committed them to six months rigorous imprisonment each.

ARREST OF FIVE NON-CO-OPERATORS.

TROUBLE AT SEON ASHRAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 15.

Under warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Seon, under Section 124 A, Mr. Bhagwandin manager, local national school, and superintendent of an Ashram and four Non-Cooperation students have been arrested to-day at Nagpur. Mr. Bhagwan Din was sent to Seon for trial.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AN CALICUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Mar. 13.

The opening of the first National High School, under the auspices of the Local Khilafat Committee, was performed at Cannanore on the 12th instant.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, ALIBAG.

Mr. A. V. Barve, who left his service in the Mission School, Alibag and Mr. Limaye, who has suspended his practice, have opened a National School at Alibag on the 3rd March, 1921 at the hands of Pandit Vishwamitra Kaushik.

LATEST CABLES

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

DRASTIC ECONOMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 16.

The Naval Estimates for 1921/22 are approximately 91 millions sterling gross and 82 and 1/2 millions sterling net compared with 105 millions and 91 millions in 1920/21 respectively. The economies include the reduction of cap-tal ships in full commission from twenty to sixteen and placing of one Atlantic destroyer flotilla in reserve, reduction of the North American and South African squadrons by one light cruiser each and temporarily withdrawal of South American squadron.

Further economies include reduction of personnel to 121,700. Eight obsolescent capital ships will be transferred to disposal list, thus reducing a number of capital ships on the effective list to thirty including the Australian ship Australia, of which fourteen will be in reserve.

Two and half millions are included in the estimates as the first instalment for replacement of capital ships.

THE MEMORANDUM.

DOMINION'S NAVY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 16.

The memorandum of the Naval Estimates states that non-recurrent war liabilities amount to £8,250,000 sterling including £3,250,000 for completion of light cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers and submarines, which were begun during the war. The Admiralty in pursuance of its duty to carry out the Government's policy of one power standard has effected drastic economies and has agreed to assume risks, which, in ordinary circumstances, it would regard as difficult to reconcile with full maintenance of the Government's declared policy.

After detailing the economies the memorandum says that the reduced navy must be maintained with the highest possible efficiency, hence the battleships Hercules, Colossus, Neptune, St. Vincent, Collingwood Temeraire, Bellerophon and Superb have been transferred to the disposal list. Indeed, Government trusts that it may be possible as the result of a frank and friendly discussion with the principal Naval Powers to avoid anything approaching competitive building but, meanwhile, it would be a dereliction of duty to allow efficiency, training and moral of the Navy to deteriorate, through neglect to provide it with material equal to the best and in which it can feel confidence.

It is also imperative to avoid an irrevocable loss of time and building facilities, which might make it impossible for us to maintain the sea security, if threatened. Of the thirty capital ships on the effective list the older types are becoming obsolete and cannot be reckoned as efficient fighting units for more than few years and, therefore, need for their gradual replacement by modern ships embodying lessons of the war can no longer be disregarded. It must be remembered that to capital ships have been laid down or completed since 1916 and it is obvious that the ships of the reduced Navy must be up-to-date and most efficient and, therefore, £2,500,000 sterling have been included in the estimates as the first instalment for replacement. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that in making a long delayed beginning in the replacement of obsolete sips, Government neither commits itself to, nor contemplates, building programmes in answer to those of any other power.

DISCUSSION WITH THE DOMINIONS.

The Imperial Conference in June will give a welcome opportunity for discussing fully with the Dominions' Representatives the problem of the Naval policy in relation to the Empire as a whole and for consideration of suggestions for mutual co-operation. The lines on which it is proposed to proceed are towards the development of the Dominions' Navies under the administrative and executive command of their own officers, each separate navy being the responsibility of its own Government and imbued with particular characteristic and spirit of its own people; all, however, working in close co-operation under the guidance of a common doctrine. If a war occurred, in which the Empire as a whole participated, the various component Navies would work in harmony with a general strategical policy previously decided upon. In order to ensure such intelligent co-operation common principles of command and staff work will be required, and this can only be developed by a uniform system of staff training. It is proposed gradually to progress in this direction by the appointment of the Dominion officers to the Naval Staff and by arranging that certain proportion of the Dominion officers should yearly undergo the Naval Staff course at the Staff College and it is hoped finally to reach a position where the Dominions themselves will be able to establish their own staff colleges as the Home Staff College.

Machinery required to apply these tentative proposals of the Imperial Navy policy cannot be indicated until considered in conjunction with the Dominion representatives.

FRANCE'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 16.

Berlin.—The Government has protested to the Council of League of Nations against the sanctions.

London, March 14.—The Association Football match between England and Wales at Cardiff resulted in a draw 0 0.

SIMLA EXODUS AGAIN!

"ADVANTAGES" OF HILL-TOP SESSIONS'

MONDAY'S ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 14.

The following is a continuation of th proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on Monday.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer then moved that the provision of Rs. 5,64,500 for building a council chamber of the Legislative Assembly in Simla be omitted. He said the opinion outside this House was unanimous that there should be no legislation from the hill tops (cries of "No, No"). The Madras Government had, in deference to the persistent voice of the Presidency, decided that there should be no legislation from its summer residence at Ootacamund and that Government had agreed to move down to the plains whenever there was any legislation. The speaker thought this Assembly should convey their heartiest thanks to Lord Willingdon for the exceedingly good example he had set in this question. This Assembly must imitate the example of the one of those enlightened provinces and later on resolve that there should be no legislation in Simla. Government had told him that the cost of a temporary council chamber was Rs. 3,85,000 and that of residential accommodation of members was Rs. 6,32,000. Thus, a sum of nearly ten lakhs had already been spent and when the council chamber had been completely built it would have cost twenty lakhs. For a very long time it was tacitly understood that there should be no continuous legislation from the summer residence. But those were the days when there were no representatives of the people in Government, but after that when the councils came into existence there was a persistent agitation against legislation from the summer residence. This was not needed, and the result was known to all. One Parliamentary committee in England had condemned that the Army headquarters should have been in Simla, when they ought to have been in Delhi. If that could be so in regard to the Executive Council being in Simla, there was greater reason why legislative members should not be asked to go up to Simla. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer suggested that legislative business might be held in Delhi throughout the five cold months with a short recess, and if there was any urgent legislation to be transacted during the autumn then Government should come down to Delhi for a few days for the purpose." We are not made of ice", concluded the speaker "and we can share the sufferings of people living here for a few days. All classes of Indian as well as European and Anglo-Indian and all shades of opinion, Moderate or Nationalist, are unanimous that there should be no legislation from the hill tops and by your vote this afternoon you will tell people whether you are truly representing them in this Assembly or not."

"MORE WORK: LESS COST."

Mr. Spence said the criticism in deciding the question should be more work and less cost. In the summer season, members could not do more work in Delhi and it would be a great drain on the public revenue to temporarily bring part of Government offices. Moreover, the sitting in Delhi for six months in the cold weather was not a practical proposition. He, therefore, opposed the motion.

GOVT. ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL.

Sir William Vincent said Government's position was absolutely neutral, and the question at issue was purely a matter of choice by the Assembly. His personal opinion was that members would find it extremely inconvenient to work here in the summer and he would suggest that before finally deciding the issue the House should sit here for one summer season and then see whether they would stick to Delhi for all sessions. His personal opinion was that the Assembly should wait for another six or seven years till the permanent chambers were built here. It would be impossible at present, for Government to sit here for twelve months for lack of accommodation, but if the Assembly decided in favour of Delhi only camp offices would be brought down to Delhi. He informed the House that the legislative chamber in Simla was already nearing completion and that the building now could not be dismantled. Communications in Simla were now quite up to date, and accommodation was abundant. The late Chief Commissioner of Delhi, Mr. Hailey, could tell the House of his experience of Delhi heat. Perhaps, he kept bags of ice with him (laughter). He asked members whether they would like to motor down to the council chamber from Raisina which was at a distance of seven miles. However, the House should decide what was most advantageous for the conduct of public business.

NEWSPAPERS TO THE RESCUE!

Dr. Nandlal, opposing the motion, said a session in Simla would mean more output of work and less inconvenience. Members would die with heavy work under the scorching heat of Delhi sun. As for the remoteness of Simla, he said the newspapers could inform of the public feelings to the same extent.

MR. SARMA'S NEW ROLE.

Mr. Sarma said it would take several years before Delhi could be made to suit the needs of Government. Moreover, Government had already spent four lakhs on the Simla Council chamber, and it would be wasteful expenditure to suddenly stop this building. As for expensiveness, there would be no saving in keeping Delhi also for the summer session. From his personal experience, he could say that he felt much fitter to work in Simla and it would be truly democratic to walk in the nice climate of the Simla hills. Coming to the question of public opinion, Mr. Sarma said there was really no difference between Delhi and Simla as none was an intellectual centre and members could not possibly expect any very great help from public opinion in these two places. Both those capitals were in one corner of India. He therefore, said that on the grounds of economy, finances convenience and public opinion there was not much on the side of Delhi to justify giving up the Simla exodus.

Dr. Sapru said Government Executive members could not vote on this resolution as they wanted to remain neutral. Government would examine the results of the debate carefully and would put it before the new Viceroy.

Mr. Ujagar Singh Bedi strongly opposed the motion and, among other things he said that the efficiency of Government's work would suffer.

A WRONG ORDER.

Mr. Rangachari, who had himself often gone to Ootacamund during his High Court vacations, said he spoke here not as Mr. Rangachari but as a representative of the millions of people in his Presidency (Hear, hear). He asked did not their fathers and forefathers do their work in the plains? Did the kings of old go to Simla or Darjeeling or Ootacamund to transact their work? He knew that the bureaucracy would persist in going to the heights of Simla to administer the country, but he never knew that there would be bureaucrats also who would say that. He was rather surprised that his hon. leader, Mr. Sarma, at whose feet he learnt his lessons, who as President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha had drafted telegram after telegram in vilifying the wicked bureaucracy for going up to the summer residences, had now stood up to defend the climb to Simla. Eminent persons like Raja Sir Madhava Rao and Dr. Miller had entered their most emphatic protest against this sort of migration. Mr. Sarma said the new Viceroy was coming, and he would decide the question but the speaker said the new Viceroy being new would like to know the views of this Assembly. He, therefore, said do work for people, do their work feeling as they do, responsibility for our decision rests with us Indians. "I look for a day", continued the speaker, "when our people, the masses, will also send their representatives here. How do you except them to afford to go and legislate in the cool heights of Simla? Surely, that is a wrong order. I am surprised that the people of the Punjab are rising to oppose the motion. Would they have been in the heights of Simla when the Punjab disturbances took place? Would you have been in a position to read newspapers to know that was happening in Amritsar and other places? Is that the conception of our duty here as legislators? If you had been in the cool heights, when those happenings took place would you have been able to influence Government? Even in the plains you were not able to do anything, you would have been in much worse position if you had been in Simla. As deliberative and responsible people asembled here, are we really facing the feelings of the people when we say we shall go to Simla and legislate? Let us not write ourselves down as insincere patriots, saying one thing one day and another thing another day. Delhi has been chosen as the Capital, let us push on the work in Delhi and make Delhi more habitable; but let us not be drawn away by side-issues and side-tracks."

"DO YOUR WORK IN THE PLAINS."

Mr. Norton could not, for a moment, accept that Government could do better work in the hills than in the plains. Government must do their work in the plains, whether it was good or bad or indifferent. No doubt the climate in Simla was more pleasant but as a matter of fact they could do work here as they could do on the hills. Mr. Sarma must not have said one thing as a non-official and contradict himself now when he is an official. That sort of attitude ought to be deprecated. Members should approach this question, realising that they were representing people's feelings and for himself he would not vote abide by the majority verdict.

Mr. Shahava proposed postponement of the question for some time, say one year, but in this advocacy he did not for a moment but would abide by the majority verdict.

THE VOTING.

The following gentlemen voted in favour of Delhi on the question of Simla vs. Delhi:—

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Eardly Norton, Mr. Girdhardas, Mr. J. Dwarkadass, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. E. L. Price, Rao Bahadur T. Raghavachariar, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. V. Srinivasa Rai, Mr. S. Mudaliar, Mr. M. K. Reddiyar, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, Babu J. N. Mukerjee, Babu K. C. Neogy, Mr. J. C. Chaudhuri, Dr. H. S. Gour, Mr. B. H. Rao Jalkar, Mr. P. L. Misra, Munshi Ishwar Saran and Rai Bahadur Sarkara Prasad Bajpai.

Mr. Price objected to Dr. Sapru's announcement that Government would stand aside from voting. The speaker found himself on a difficult position. If he voted for Delhi it would mean that Government would be debarred from carrying a plan which had already reached completion, and if he voted for the grant, it would mean that he favoured Simla exodus.

Mr. J. Dwarkadas reminded Dr. Nandlal that he was a public servant who should not expect everything to contribute to his comfort. The speaker referred to prolonged sittings at Benares and Allahabad of the All-India Congress Committee in the great heat of summer. In Allahabad sittings, Dr. Sapru himself attended.

At this stage Dr. Nandlal asked: "How long did you sit?" (Laughter.)

Mr. J. Dwarkadas said they sat for five or six days. What he meant was that the Assembly should not mind a little discomfort. Personally he would rather waste four lakhs already spent rather than go up to Simla.

LEGAL POSITION OF THE QUESTION

Mr. S. Sinha reminded the House of the legal position on the question if they voted against the grant. The construction of the chamber would be stopped, but still the Viceroy would have power to convene the session at Simla. This issue should be decided by a resolution on public importance. The House should allow the building to be completed.

Sir Sydney Crockshank said the position was that Government had a certain amount of accommodation at Delhi, and a certain amount at Simla, but neither was sufficient to accommodate the Government of India for the whole year. Five or six years hence, permanent buildings would spring up in Delhi, and then the Assembly could better decide altogether in favour of Simla. He informed the Assembly that Metcalfe House, where the Council of State chamber was located, had been found to be inadequate to meet the demands of the Upper Chamber, and it would be reconstructed this summer before it would be of practical value to the Council of State. He requested the House, therefore, to at least hold their session in Simla for one year. As for the chamber at Simla it was built in such a away that it could be turned into residential quarters for Government officials for whom houses were now being taken on rent. So there would be no waste of money, even if, at a later date, the Assembly decided in favour of Delhi.

Sardar Gujjan Singh asked the House not to bring upon it the disgrace of leaving a house without a roof. The hill places were also resorts of Moghul Emperors who went to Kashmir. Simla was more healthy, more convenient and more fit for work than Delhi.

At this stage Mr. E. Norton asked whether the vote of the Assembly would mean a vote on Simla exodus, or a vote on the particular grant.

Sir William Vincent replied that it would be considered as a vote on Simla exodus. The President informed that certain previous discussions had been deferred to discuss this general question.

Mr. H. Vishindas said it would be then unfair to the Assembly to throw away four lakhs of rupees.

The President suggested to Mr. Seshagiri Iyer to reduce his motion for a reduction from over 5 lakhs to a hundred rupees (?) so as to allow decision on the general policy to which Mr. Seshagiri Iyer agreed.

"SIMLA SESSIONS MOST ADVANTAGEOUS."

Mr. H. Vishindas favoured Simla sessions as the most advantageous to the country and the taxpayer.

Mr. Mazumdar said he would have better liked an open discussion on the exodus than this indirect and subtle method of dealing with it.

At this stage Mr. Sinha applied for closure, which was agreed to.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's motion, as was formally amended, was then put to the vote and declared lost.

Mr. Rangachari and a few others claimed a division, with the result that 21 voted for and 67 against it. This result was received amidst loud applause by a section of the House.

The total demand under civil works was then accepted and the Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.

[For Tuesday's proceedings please see in another column.]

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE

HISTORY AND NEED FOR REFORMS

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The following article deals with the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the Bombay Veterinary College and thoroughly stablishes the case for drastic reform. The radual and steady deterioration of the College is, it is pointed out, due largely to the studied efforts of interested persons to restrain the institution from being a competing ody to British Veterinary Institutions. The ransfer of the College to the Department of the Director of Public Instruction, the retention of Matriculation Standard as the inimum qualification for admission and an mplified curriculum and efficient methods of eaching—these are some of the constructive mprovements suggested in the article. The matter is of great public interest as affecting the cattle wealth of the country and deserves areful study.

India is essentially an agricultural country and cattle form its backbone. This has been always accepted, and therefore any steps that may be considered necessary to promote her prosperity and increase the soundness, both of its agriculture and cattle wealth must be considered worthy of the serious attention of those who have the interests of the country at heart. Consequently, the attention given both by Government and the public to subjects including Veterinary Education relating to the cattle population of India is only what the importance of the matter urgently demands. The ravages caused by communicable diseases in Indian cattle were so frightfully great that the authorities were compelled to move in the matter as the following Government Resolution No 4002 of 1883, Revenue Department, dated 25th May, 1883 shows:—"The Governor in Council is of opinion that the project for the establishment of a Government Veterinary College with an hospital attached to it is one likely to prove of great benefit and merits very careful attention. It is difficult to overrate the importance of agriculture and agricultural stock in India, and seeing that the value of the agricultural cattle which perish from plague and other epidemic diseases in India is calculated at £6,000,000 sterling per annum, it is obvious that any measure which would tend to check this great mortality and heavy loss by increasing the knowledge of the nature of and remedies for the various diseases which attack cattle and provide a class of persons competent to treat scientifically the different maladies to which cattle are subject could prove of immense advantage to the state and to the innumerable owners of live stock comprising the mass of the cultivators." Accordingly, the Bombay Veterinary College came into existence, and began its useful work, to the advantage of both the ryots and Government, under the fostering care and guidance of its first Principal the late lamented Dr. J. H. Steel, F.R.C.V.S. But to the misfortune of India and the college, it was soon discovered by the European Veterinary Officers in the covenanted service of Government that their field was likely to be encroached upon in course of time by the trained and qualified Indian Veterinary Surgeons put forth by the Bombay Veterinary College, and accordingly action was concerted, after Dr. Steel's sad and untimely death which was a most heavy blow to the Veterinary Science in India, and has been felt till now as an irreparable loss to the Bombay Veterinary College to cut and clip the curricula, syllabuses, abolish written examinations altogether, etc., as not only to strengthen the hands of the Governors of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in Great Britain to refuse effectually the recognition of the Graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College as Colonial Veterinary Surgeons entitled to practise in Great Britain and in British Dominions, but also to so smother this promising Veterinary College in Bombay that its alumni may not expect to attempt even approaching their field.

PREMIER VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Dr. Steel wrote with justifiable pride in 1886 that "the Bombay Veterinary College maintains the reputation of being the pioneer institution for imparting high class veterinary education in India for education of natives as veterinary practitioners for independent charge and in the English language by entirely European methods" (para 18 of Annual Report of Bombay Veterinary College, 1886), and he hoped of "getting the Government of India to acknowledge the Bombay Veterinary College as the Central and Imperial Veterinary College for India para 22 of Annual Report B.V.C. 1887). The B.V.C. was at that time superior to the Veterinary Colleges in Great Britain, for though the term of instruction extended over three years here as there, the Professional Examinations at the Bombay Veterinary College were more strict and searching. "Although on the basis of those of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons Great Britain, our Examinations differ from them in embracing a written as well as an oral and a practical part, and in covering more ground in some directions, less in others. Handling of Animals, Hygiene, State Veterinary Medicine, and Horse-Shoeing are (for example) subjects for which we have special courses" (para 8 of Ann: Rep: B.V.C. 1888): again "the average amount of knowledge conveyed to our students before they become practitioners will equal that given in the British schools" (para 3 of Ann: Rep: B.V.C. 1887): and again, "our best men will not equal the best European graduates, but they will not fall far short, and the discrepancy will disappear with time and the stil further development of the College" (para 3 of Ann: Rep: B.V.C. 1887).

NOW A MERE SHADOW.

Such was the Superior and hopeful condition of the B.V.C. which was too much for interested parties, so that when Principal Steel asked the Governors of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons to recognise the B.V.C., his request was declined, owing to, as Dr. Steel reported to Government, "a fear lest Graduates of Colleges other than those of Great Britain should cut out the latter by practising in Great Britain. This evinces narrow mindedness and want of confidence in the efficiency of its own Graduates" (para 3 of Ann: Rep: B.V.C. 1889). Since the sad death of Dr. Steel, the downfall of the B.V.C. commenced, and the College now remains a mere shadow of what it was in Dr. Steel's time, and urgently demanding reforms. He implored Government from time to time, as witness the Memorial to H. E. the Hon. Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay and President in Council, by the late Dr. N. Narsing Rao, late Acting Assistant Prof. of Veterinary Science and Resident Veterinary Officer, B.V.C., dated 30th March 1904: but in vain. For though the Governors in Council showed solicitous anxiety for her welfare, the combined efforts of the covenanted Veterinary Officers to preserve their field of Service against invasion by Indians, supported by the Civilian Authorities in immediate control of the Department were too strong to permit Government to set aside established traditions of the Service with the view of courageously introducing reforms and resisting the deliberate pulling down of a useful and most profitable institution to the State.

Let us now see seriatim the present condition of the college and examine the directions in which reforms are urgently required. (1) Qualification of candidates for admission:—when the College was first started, it was under the control of a Committee of Management, appointed by Government under G. R. 5572 of 1886. R. D. They demanded evidence of having passed the Matriculation Examination as sufficient preliminary general education for admission to College, or an entrance examination conducted by the College Teaching Staff. Very soon it was found that admission of non-matriculates was a mistake, and early reports of the College show it. Government Resolution No. 5788 dated 28-81888, Revenue Dept., was issued to admit only Matriculates. But owing to paucity of new students joining the College during the next year, this wholesome rule was prematurely cancelled in nine months, and since then non-matriculates who have studied upto the 6th. Standard are again admitted after a nominal Entrance Examination by the officers of the College. The extremely low standard of knowledge of the subjects for instance, Arithmetic among other subjects, in which nowledge upto only simple and compound proportion with vulgar and decimal fractions, is considered enough—the mode of xamination, the scant respect attached to the result, the only anxiety of the College authorities being to admit as many students as are available to make up the total number of students in the College to 100, all these introduce into the College the material of which it is impossible to turn out good and efficient practitioner. This sad state of affairs is known and is depored by the authorities every year, and yet the standard of education for admission is not raised. The ostensible reason for it, is given out that sufficient number of students may not be forthcoming if the Matriculation Examination is again enforced.

This fear is wrong. Times are changed and the Bombay University turns out very year so many young men who have assed the Matriculation Examination that there will not be the difficulty experienced as in the past to obtain sufficient men. It hould, be given a trial for at least 3 ears before pronouncing and especially if the pay of Subordinate Veterinary Staff (Veterinary Assistants) in the Civil Veterinary Department is improved, for reasons hown hereafter, sufficient number of candidates will be presenting themselves every ear for admission to the College.

(2) Curricula and Text-books.—In the arly years of the existence of the College, the prescribed curricula and text books in Sciences such as Chemistry, Botany, etc., were those fixed as text books at the Grant Medical College, and those on veterinary subjects were books acknowledged by ll to be the most complete and upto date. ule No. 39 of the Rules and Regulations the B. V. C. sanctioned under G. R., D., No. 1840 dated 19-12-1905, laid down No alteration in the published curricula hall be made without the express anction of Government." How the whole one check is loosened by the controlling uthorities, and uncontrolled power vested the hands of interested parties is seen by comparing the above Rule 39 with the present Rules 37 and 38. The curricula and text books has been hown separated, and the latter could be rescribed every year by the Principal, as he pleases. It was the cutting down the urricula and fixing ridiculously elementary books as text books which enabled the Governors of the R. C. V. S. to decline to ecognise the B. V. C. The present Rules sanctioned under Government authority are:—Rule 37. "The detailed curriculum for each year's study shall belaid down by Government and shall be published separately." Rule 38. "The text books for each year's study shall be prescribed by the rincipal and shall be such as he deems desirable for efficient teaching in the various ubjects in accordance with the curriculum." Only one instance, as sample, of ow th's want of control has operated most etrimentally is shown by the prescription of the text book on Chemistry. In the early years of the existence of the College, the text book on Chemistry was Roscoe's Elementary Chemistry, the same which was the text book on the subject at the Grant Medical College: and now, since the last few years, the book prescribed is that most elementary one——Roscoe's Chemistry Primer——a small booklet which was found too elementary to be retained as text book on the subject at the Elphinstone High School and was consequently replaced by another book, and yet the Primer is the text book on Chemistry at the B. V. for years. In connection with this, the ollowing in Rule 20 is very significant:—

CURRICULUM.

The Umballa Conference held in 1900 changed the curriculum of the College and brought it down on a level with other Veterinary Institutions in India. A uniform change in the curriculum has again been suggested, and it still under consideration" (para 3 of B. V. C. Rep. 190-01). The principal accepts reduction though he considered "The cost of instruction according to the number of students that quaify at the College is higher than at other Veterinary Institutions in India. But those Institutions cannot be compared with this College, where the curriculum of study is altogether of a higher character and the tests more severe and searching." (para 17 of Inn. B. V. C. 1897-98).

N.B.—Text book are merely laid down as guides so as to bring, as far as possible, the teaching in the various Colleges on a par with each other, but Lecturers are expected to amplify the information contained therein by imparting to their students the latest information on the subjects they teach." Thus, it is evident that though the Teachers at the College are desired to go deep in the subjects, it is not desire of the Government and the public to give to the veterinary graduate the status to which he is entitled.

(3) Professional Examinations:

From the begining, upto 1897 the following rules regarding examinations were in force:—Rule 8 "From the officers named in paragraph 7 at least six must be present at the examinations, of whom not more than three shall be members of the teaching staff of the College and of the remainder not less than two shall be Veterinary Graduates, and the third, if not a Veterinary, shall be a Medical Graduate; and not more than one teacher shall examine at each table." Rule 9. "Not less than two examiners shall examine in a subject, and the examinations shall be written, oral or practical, and if considered advisable a combination of these methods." This system while it ensured full justice to candidates, effectually prevented any demoralisation of the students or the absolutely servile conditions of the students to which the present system has reduced them. The thin end of the wedge was introduced by "This year examiners took upon themselves the responsibility of examining students only practically in the "Handling of Animals' at the First Professional Examination, and in "Shoeing' at the Third Professional, as they deemed it necessary to have written examinations in these subjects." (para 2 Rep. B. V. C. 1892-93). Government orders and rules were thus high-handedly brushed aside, and Government did not mind this effrontery, but supported the procedure, as if written examination in a subject with a viva voce part, as hitherto, would not enable the examiner to form proper conclusion. "The Board of Examiners recommended that the written examinations in "Handing of Animals and "Shoeing" should be discontinued, as they remarked that these subjects were so essentially practical that a far better conclusion could be arrived at by a purely viva voce examination. This change was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution, Educational Department, No. 259, dated 16th February, 1'00." Emboldened thus, the next step was taken. "In accordance with the recommendations of the Veterinary Educational Conference, alterations were introduced in the mode of examining the students, i.e. the examinations were entirely oral and practical" (para 2 Rep. B. V. C. 1900-01). Thus the final stroke was accomplished, and the Principal makes the remarkable statement "It is very encouraging to note that since the written examinations have been abolished, the examiners find the students better prepared and the results more satisfactory" (para 2 Rep. B. V. C. 1901-02). But what is yet more remarkable is that the Government also concurs with the statement "apparently the abolition of the written examination has resulted in the application of a better and more practical test" made by the Director of Public Instruction in his review No. 2299 dated 19th June, 1902 of the College Report, G. R., E. D., No. 1237 of 9th July 1902). No further comments on this are necessary. To add to the trouble, a single teacher of the College—Principal or Assistant Principal, sometimes both is appointed to examine singly in many different subject, and it could be easily imagined the abject condition of students and the value to be attached to the result of the Examinations. The whole method should be re-cast on lines laid down for the University Examinations.

4. College Vacations.—"Hitherto the College broke up for six weeks, twice in the year, but it has now been resolved, on the recommendation of a Conference appointed by Government that the College should have a continuous vacation of 3 months from 1st April to 30th June. This change came into force, for the first time, in this year, and will no doubt be of great benefit both to teachers and students" (para 6 Ann. Rep. B. V. C. 1898-99). The two vacations, amalgamated as above into one long vacation is of great benefit, no doubt, to those who wish to enjoy the vacation out of India, and the Principal and the Assistant Principal may avail of it to go Home every alternate year, but what benefit does it do to students, no strength of imagination will show to anyone. On the other hand, long avacation is decidedly harmful to students, in as much as they unlearn during the long vacation period what they had been taught during the working session. But since the last few years the vacation has been shifted back by one month, namely, it now covers May, June and July. Can any one say what is the earthly use of closing the College in the month of July? The Bombay House Allowance Scheme explains it. According to this Scheme, officers draw Rs. 140 per mensem from November to April, and Rs. 70 monthly from May to October. Accordingly, the officer who enjoys the revised vacation, now loses Rs. 70 per mensem for May, June and July, and is saved the loss of Rs. 140, for the month of April, if the vacation had covered that period. The above shows how very strict is the regard for the welfare of the College and the students entrusted to their care, and vigilant the supervision of controlling officers.

In conclusion, it is evident that the only sure and speedy course to adopt for the improvement of the College and the removal of the many, an serious Defects, only some of which have been shown above, is for the Government to arrange to transfer the con-

(Continued in Column 3.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

rol of the Veterinary College under the rector of Public Instruction and to make such changes as to enable the Bombay University to affiliate the Veterinay College. The first and most important change ith this view is to enforce the Matriculation Certificate for Admision into the College: and as to physical fitness candidates should be required to produce certificates from Presidency Surgeons and Civil Surgeons, who may be notified of the standard for height and chest measurements, etc. The question may again be raised if with the raised standard of admission to College sufficient men will be forthcoming. In G. R., E. D., No. 1626 dated 13th August, 1903, mbodying the letter No. 2561 dated 16th une 1903 of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture reviewing the Report of the B. V. C., the latter states "In 1889 was proposed to require a Matriculation certificate to enable entrance into the College, but the proposal was rejected on the round of the then difficulty of obtaining tudents. Since this difficulty to no longer xists. I would suggest the revision of Rule 9 of the College rules and the acceptance of such candidates only as have matriculated." At present if the right stamp of better educated persons do not join the College in large numbers, it is because of the various draw backs enumerated above, and of the very meagre starting alary given to Veterinary Assistants on joining the Civil Veterinary Department. It must be at once conceded that the difference in the pay of the Vety. Asst.—— whom the real and arduous work falls——and the Inspectorial staff is disproportionately great. There is urgent need of mproving there muneration of the former who is the chief worker in the Department, and on whose work, both as Itinerant and Dispensary Officer, the good of the country depends. The Veterinary Assistant is expected to go out in the surrounding villages, lectures to and make friends with the cultivators to let him inoculate their cattle for protection against Cattle-Plague, treat sick cases perform operations, make post mortem examinations, etc., He is the indispensable part of the Civil Veterinary Department and his salary should be improved first before increase is made in the salaries of the staff of supervising officers. If the above defects are remedied and pay and status of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons adequately improved the B. V. C. will not be in want of good material which could be fitly used under the guidance and control of the Bombay University, to making efficient and successful practitioners to minister to the welfare of the animal population and thus contribute towards making India prosperous.

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GUJARAT NOTES.

CRIME OF SERVING IN NATIONAL SCHOOL!

CRUSADE AGAINST DRINK

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD Mar. 12.

Government is feeding the movement of Non-Cooperation in the very act of combating it. Government has now given ample evidence of its determination to stem the Temperance movement, which is bound sooner or later to touch its gains. In Gujarat, the first victims of Government policy happen to be unknown villagers in obscure talukas and not distinguished leaders of big cities as in other parts of India.

The Bhills of Dohad and Jhalod, who are the least civilized people in British Gujarat, deserve to be congratulated on taking the front rank in the Temperance movement. They have pledged themselves in thousands to abstention from spirituous liquors, and whole villages and communities have forbidden the use of drinks under heavy penalties. The effect has been almost instantaneous. For there has been, of late, almost a precipitate decline in the sale at the liquor shops, and the shop licenses have sold at the recent auction sales at phenomenally low rates. The license for the liquor shop at Jhalod for instance, was recently bought by Parsi vendor for Rs. 600 instead of Rs. 6,000, realized last year, and yet the license is in doubt if the game will be worth the candle. He is trying persuation and bribery to induce communities and individuals to remove their liquor ban. All this, however, has proved in vain before the adamantine resolve of the people.

The blandishments of the licensee having proved fruitless; the Excise Inspector is now trying terrorism to break the spirit of the tee-totalers. Indiscriminate house-searches and attachment of vessels and utensils which cannot, by any means, be associated with distillation are the order of the day. Pans for preparing cattle food, empty glass bottles, earth-jars and hollow *Thore* sticks found in or near about houses are being pompously described as instruments of illicit distillation in "Panchanamas," which many persons are being forced to sign. It is to be hoped, however, that these proceedings and the persecutions of which they are an unfailing augury, will only strengthen the people in their firm resolve to fight the engines of pollution and repression.

AN UNCONSCIONABLE ORDER.

The Education Department is generally known as an ameliorating and not a repressive Department. Not so, however, in Broach, where the educational officers are trying their hand at a game which the revenue officers left off in despair. Mr. Mulshanker Bhatt, who served as a taluka head-master on a pay of Rs. 75 before his retirement on a pension of Rs. 54, has been made the victim of official wrath for the unpardonable offence of serving the National School of Jambusar. His headmastership has materially contributed to the phenomenal success of the school which has more students—numbering about 550—on its rolls than on those of all the municipal schools put together. The Mamalatdar of Jambusar incensed at the amazing success of Non-Cooperation, issued drastic order on 1st February cutting off Mr. Bhatt's pension. The Collector however, cancelled the order. The "Home Rule" Department, therefore, needs must interfere to set things right. The Deputy Educational Inspector issued an order on 20th February peremptorily asking Mr. Bhatt if he desired to serve the National School at the cost of his pension. Dyers and O'Dwyers may earn fat pensions from the Indian people on whom they may yet hurl most vehement abuses with impunity, but an innocent school-master may be threatened under the regime of responsibl Ministers with the loss of his miserable pittance for unostentatiously serving th cause of the Motherland. Will not our good Ministers wake up from the *maya* Cooperation and help in inaugurating "new era" outside and not within the precincts of the Government?

BRAVO, NADIAD!

If Nadiad has scrupulously preserved peace and order during the last week and more, it has been due to no want of provocation given by the authorities. Nadiad had barely emerged quiet and self-contained from a local dispute when it was stunned by the Collector's peremptory order to give over the charge of "Government" school buildings. Why consult the Municipal Board and search dusty records after the district autocrat had spoken the final word! A couple of days were, however, granted for consultation with the head-quarters. The period of the ultimatum having expired, off went the officers with the police and the military to break open locks in broad daylight and take possession of the buildings—bricks and chunam deserted by students and teachers—bodies without soul. The spirited people of Nadiad, gravely excited as they were at this, strictly observed the gospel of non-violent non-cooperation by keeping away from the scene of operations and observing a complete *hartal*.

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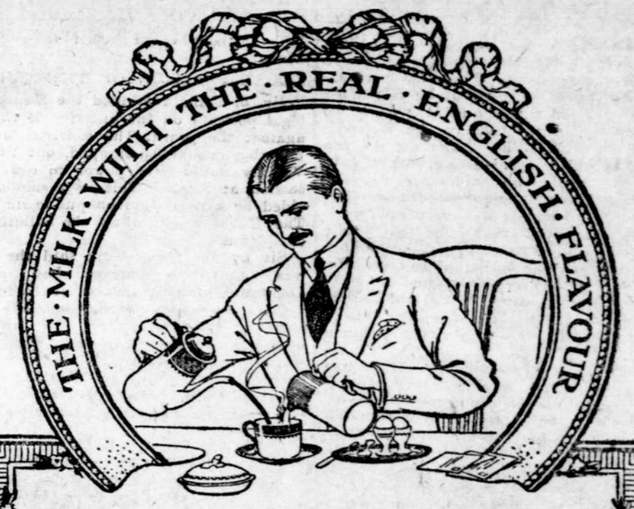

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MR. GANDHI ON VICEROY'S SPEECHES.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

His Excellency the Viceroy has made two important declarations, one on the Khilafat and the other on Non-Cooperation and the policy of the Government arising from it. On the Khilafat His Excellency has given an exact indication of the Government mentality. He thinks that he has discharged his responsibility fully towards the Muslims of India by pressing their claim. Whereas, the Indian contention is that, on a mater so vital to the Muslims, he should have resigned when he found that the Imperial Government had disallowed the Indian claim. Nobody accepts the plea of Britain's helplessness at the Council table of the League of Nations. The public may also recall the fact that, when the terms of the Treaty of Sevres were published, the Viceroy entered upon an elaborate defence of the part played by the Premier. How comes it, then, that he finds himself, again, pleading the Muslim cause! Would he have done so if there had been no Non-Cooperation? And what has he to say even now? If the claim is disallowed and Non-Cooperation is still pursued, he assumes that anarchy will be the result. Therefore, the Government, he threatens, will step in to restore order. We know what "restoring" order means. His Excellency forgets that, if there is anarchy in India, it would be due to the criminal breach of their duty, both the Imperial and the Indian Governments, towards the three hundred millions of the people of India.

CAN INDIA BE SATISFIED?

A Viceroy may be satisfied with merely pleading the case of India. Can India be satisfied? Can a man who is dying of hunger be satisfied with mere sympathy, especially, when he knows that the sympathiser can give more than mere sympathy? When the Indian Government pleads the duty of subordination to an immoral superior power, it must share the adverse judgment that may be pronounced against the latter. No duty devolves upon any servant of submitting to orders in breach of trust or honour. The Treaty of Sevres is a breach of solemn pledges and the ordinary canons of honour. One who sincerely sympathises with a starving man is presumed to share such sufferings, and is not expected to shoot him when the latter shows symptoms becoming mad through the pangs of hunger. The responsibility for anarchy if it does overtake India, will therefore rest with the Indian Government and with those who support it in spite of its wrongs, not upon those who refuse to perform its wrongs, not upon those who refuse to perform the impossible task of making people forget vital wrongs and try to direct their anger in a proper channel.

SYSTEM SATANIC—NOT INDIVIDUALS.

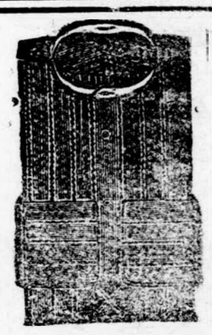
His Excellency wonders at the description of the Government as satanic. He is wrong in adopting the description for himself. For nobody has accused individuals of being satanic. His Excellency's adroitly taking in that category his Indian colleagues, is too artless to deceive anyone. But the system that the Viceroy and his colleagues, whether Indian or English, administer, possesses the attributes of Satan—deceitfulness, hypocrisy, unscrupulousness, and unmitigated tyranny on occasion and its justification tempered by half-hearted confessions. His Excellency may rest assured that there is no partiality in Non-Cooperation. There is always a place of honour for an Englishman in the ranks of Non-Cooperationists And no Indian cooperator will be spared the criticism that may be deserved by him for his complicity in the crimes of an evil Government.

THE COUNTER PROPAGANDA.

His Excellency is on safest ground when he enunciates the doctrine of meeting Non-Cooperation by propaganda—by the counter propaganda of cooperation. He is entitled to take all the comfort he can from the fact that both the title-holders and the students have made a poor response in point of numbers and that sufficient Indians have been found to act as members of the reformed legislatures. Non-Cooperationists, whilst admitting that the numerical response might have been greater, manage, however, to take pleasure in the titles and the schools and the law-courts having fallen into disrepute. These institutions no longer remain the objects of idolatry that they once were. Non-Cooperationists are satisfied that practising lawyers and title holders can no longer be popular leaders. They know that even those, who have not given up titles, practice, or schools, are at heart Non-Cooperators and confess their weakness.

OUR SHEET-ANCHOR.

His Excellency has been misled by his advisers in believing that Non-Cooperationists have only now turned their attention to the masses. Indeed, they are our sheet-anchor. But we are not going to tamper with them. We shall continue patiently to educate them politically till they are ready for safe action. There need be no mistake about our goal. As soon as we feel reasonably confident of non-violence continuing among them in spite of provoking executions, we shall certainly call upon the sepoy to lay down his arms and the peasantry to suspend payment of taxes. We are hoping that that time may never have to be reached. We shall leave no stone unturned to avoid such a serious step. But we will not flinch when the moment has come and the need has arisen.



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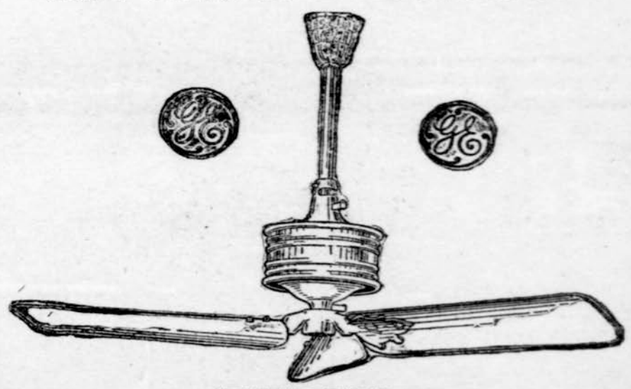

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